REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN

BIHAR

FOR THE YEAR

1937-38.

SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR, PATNA.
1939.

[*Price—Rs. 1-4-0.*]

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ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN BIHAR

FOR THE YEAR

1937-38.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

The area covered by the report is 69,348 square miles as in the last year. The figures for the population are still taken from the census of 1931. According to all accounts, the population has increased during the interval.

2. The following tables compare the main statistics for the year 1937-38 with those for the previous year.

I.—General Summary of Educational Institutions and Scholars, 1937-38.

Area in square miles—69,348		Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population and total number of scholars to total population.				
			In recognized institutions.		In all institutions.	
			1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
POPULATION.						
Males ...	16,241,887	Male scholars ...	5·12	5·46	5·47	5·84
Females ...	16,126,547	Female scholars	·69	·73	·74	78
Total ...	32,371,434	Total ...	2·91	3·10	3·11	3·32

Recognised institutions.	Institutions. 1937.	Institutions. 1938.	Institutions. Increase or decrease compared with last year.	Scholars. 1937.	Scholars. 1938.	Scholars. Increase or decrease compared with last year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
FOR MALES.							
Arts colleges* ...	9	9	...	3,620	4,120	+500	(a) 1,366 (b) 2,754
Professional colleges	5	5	...	975	†954	—21	
High schools ...	198	210	+12	57,345	62,071	+4,726	(c) 52,053 (d) 10,018
Middle schools ...	740	789	+49	95,628	106,022	+10,394	(c) 50,742 (d) 55,280
Primary schools ...	18,763	18,784	+21	701,225	742,487	+41,262	(c) 625 (d) 741,862
Special schools ...	447	466	+19	18,359	19,487	+1,128	
Total ...	20,162	20,263	+101	877,152	935,141	+57,989	
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High schools ...	10	13	+3	2,294	3,055	+761	(c) 1,397 (d) 1,658
Middle schools ...	36	38	+2	6,182	6,324	+142	(c) 1,093 (d) 5,231
Primary schools ...	2,027	2,019	—8	57,006	59,777	+2,771	(c) 91 (a) 59,686
Special schools ...	18	19	+1	829	708	—121	
Total ...	2,091	2,089	—2	66,311	69,864	+3,553	
UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.							
For males ...	1,895	2,113	+218	59,413	65,396	+5,983	
For females ...	191	215	+24	4,532	5,330	+798	
Total ...	2,086	2,328	+242	63,945	70,726	+6,781	
Grand Total ...	24,339	24,680	+341	1,007,408	1,075,731	+68,323	

† Includes figures for the Science college.

* Besides these 46 post-graduate students of Arts and Science colleges were reading in the Law College.

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.
(b) In intermediate classes.
(c) In the secondary stage.
(d) In the primary stage.

II.—General summary of expenditure on education during 1937-38.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure in 1937-38.			
	1936-37.	1937-38.	Increase or decrease compared with last year.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Direction and inspection	8,71,911	8,89,128	+17,217	98·53	·17	...	1·30
University... ...	2,70,020	3,05,525	+35,505	7·17	...	89·40	3·43
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	6,378	4,009	—2,369	100·	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	32,59,045	24,44,606	—8,14,439	28·44	28·02	11·58	31·96
Total ...	44,07,354	36,43,268	—7,64,086	43·84	18·84	15·27	22·05
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							
Arts colleges ...	10,51,347	10,77,404	+26,057	66·41	...	30·73	2·86
Professional colleges ...	5,55,314	5,14,928	—40,386	78·65	...	20·20	1·15
High schools ...	24,58,715	25,17,964	+59,249	24·66	...	65·61	9·73
Middle schools ...	16,93,630	17,66,405	+72,775	3·31	39·21	45·31	12·17
Primary schools ...	44,61,526	44,34,840	—26,686	·26	72·31	14·00	13·43
Special schools ...	12,62,468	13,90,576	+1,28,108	60·14	·36	3·51	35·99
Total ...	1,14,83,000	1,17,02,117	+2,19,117	22·63	33·36	30·40	13·61
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.							
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	..	...	...	...	...		...
High schools ...	1,98,560	2,41,481	+42,921	44·62	...	33·63	21·75
Middle schools ...	1,88,957	1,70,408	—18,549	32·28	11·14	8·90	47·68
Primary schools ...	4,43,355	4,57,910	+14,555	7·12	66·25	9·15	17·48
Special schools ...	75,599	78,592	+2,993	72·49	...	1·00	26·51
Total ...	9,06,471	9,48,391	+41,920	26·61	33·99	14·66	24·74
Grand Total ...	1,67,96,825	1,62,93,776	— 5,03,049	27·60	30·15	26·10	16·15

II.—General summary of expenditure on education during 1937-38 —concld.

	Cost per scholar.				
	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other source.	Total.
1	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and inspection	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.					
Arts colleges ...	173 10 10	...	80 5 11	7 7 4	261 8 1
Professional colleges ...	424 8 1	...	109 1 0	6 3 0	539 12 1
High schools ...	10 0 0	...	26 9 10	3 15 2	40 9 0
Middle schools ...	0 8 10	6 8 6	7 8 9	2 0 6	16 10 7
Primary schools ...	0 0 3	4 5 1	0 13 5	0 12 10	5 15 7
Special schools ...	42 14 8	0 4 1	2 8 1	25 10 11	71 5 9
Total ...	2 13 4	4 2 10	3 12 10	1 11 3	12 8 3
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.					
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	35 4 5	...	26 9 3	17 3 1	79 0 9
Middle schools ...	8 11 2	3 0 1	2 6 4	12 13 7	26 15 2
Primary schools ...	0 8 9	5 1 2	0 11 3	1 5 5	7 10 7
Special schools ...	80 7 5	...	1 1 8	29 7 0	111 0 1
Total ...	3 9 9	4 9 10	1 15 10	3 5 9	13 9 2
Grand Total ...	4 7 7	4 14 3	4 3 8	2 9 11	16 3 5

N.B.—In calculating the percentages of expenditure from Government funds in respect of middle and primary schools, the Government grants of Rs. 1,50,042 and Rs. 29,37,029 respectively, to the local bodies have been ignored.

3. The increase of 341 schools accompanied by an increase of 68,323 pupils is very satisfactory. The policy of having larger and more efficient primary schools has been continued with the result that the number of pupils has increased proportionately more than the number of institutions. The number of primary schools for Indian boys and Indian girls receiving help from public funds has actually fallen by 44 and 4, respectively. But this does not represent a decline in education. The fall is due partly to the amalgamation of girls' schools with boys' schools or to their conversion to schools of a higher status. The decrease of grants by local bodies is also a contributory factor. These reasons have necessarily affected the number of unaided schools also, for the teachers of these schools have little chance of obtaining stipends in the near future. There is also a loss of 10 primary Urdu schools, but this coincided with an increase of 1,826 pupils. This is in accordance with the general tendency to have fewer schools and more pupils. Muslims will have to pay more attention to the education of their girls if they have to hold their own in competition with other communities. The direct expenditure rose during the year by about half a lakh, this sum being spread over all classes of colleges and schools except professional colleges, boys' primary schools and middle schools for girls. Savings under the head of pay of officers, reduced expenditure from non-Government funds and loss of income from private sources account for the fall of expenditure under the three heads last mentioned. Indirect expenditure has fallen by more than 7½ lakhs. Last year's expenditure was swelled by the heavy expenditure due to the earthquake, but this year the expenditure was less on this account. This explains the fall under indirect expenditure, though all other heads under it record a rise.

4. I attach to the report three appendices, one showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total population in each district separately, one giving details of the numbers of madrasas, primary Urdu schools, tols and primary Sanskrit schools, and one giving statistics for primary and middle schools on a linguistic basis and showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and non-Christian aborigines. The last has been specially prepared this year in response to the interest shown by the public and the legislature in matters affecting linguistic and religious minorities. A summary of these figures should prove interesting and is given below :—

Number of educational centres on linguistic basis in primary, middle and high schools.

		Middle.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Pure Hindi schools	..	739	2,746	13,239
Mixed Hindi ,,	..	577	512	236
Hindi sections in—				
(1) Urdu schools	..	35	44	67
(2) Bengali ,,	..	23	15	14
(3) Santali ,,	..	..	1	4
Total	..	1,374	3,318	13,560

	Middle.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
Pure Urdu schools ..	50	212	2,611
Mixed ,, ,, ..	36	47	77
Urdu sections in—			
(1) Hindi schools ..	488	435	209
(2) Bengali ,, ..	23	30	36
Total ..	597	724	2,933
Pure Bengali schools ..	86	270	1,499
Mixed ,, ,, ..	47	47	50
Bengali sections in—			
(1) Hindi schools ..	87	77	14
(2) Urdu ,, ..	1	3	10
(3) Oriya ,, ..	..	..	2
Total ..	221	397	1,575
Pure Oriya schools ..	1	3	32
Mixed ,, ,, ..	..	..	2
Oriya sections in—			
(1) Hindi schools ..	2	..	6
(2) Urdu ,, ..	..	..	..
(3) Bengali ,, ..	1	2	..
Total ..	4	5	40
Pure Santali schools ..	..	..	..
Mixed ,, ,, ..	..	1	4
Santali sections in—			
(1) Hindi schools ..	..	..	7
(2) Urdu ,, ..	..	..	..
(3) Oriya ,, ..	..	..	..
(4) Bengali ,, ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1	11

Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and Animists (non-Christian aborigines) reading different languages :—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Animists (non-Christian aborigines).	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I.—HINDI.					
Middle	84,387	1,036	8,120	2,748	96,291
Upper primary... ...	175,315	4,177	7,813	6,065	193,370
Lower "	386,515	13,825	18,251	24,294	442,885
Total ...	646,217	19,038	34,184	33,107	732,546
II.—URDU.					
Middle	416	12,195	15	...	12,626
Upper primary	680	18,619	6	1	19,306
Lower "	1,489	74,415	3	6	75,913
Total ...	2,585	105,229	24	7	107,845
III.—BENGALI.					
Middle	11,512	906	261	410	13,092
Upper primary	19,006	1,840	424	1,893	23,163
Lower "	43,137	5,211	628	8,581	57,557
Total ...	73,655	7,957	1,316	10,884	93,812
IV.—ORIYA.					
Middle	313	6	8	10	337
Upper primary	471	20	8	61	560
Lower "	1,359	3	14	96	1,472
Total ...	2,143	29	30	167	2,369
V.—SANTALI.					
Middle	...	...	902	187	1,089
Upper primary	...	...	405	777	1,182
Lower "	...	...	672	8,811	9,483
Total ...	...	...	1,979	9,775	11,754

The percentage of middle school centres (including middle classes in high schools) teaching Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Oriya and Santali, works out to be 62·57, 27·19, 10·06, ·18 and nil, respectively. Corresponding figures for upper primary school centres are 74·65, 16·29, 8·93, ·11 and ·02, respectively ; and those for lower primary school centres are 74·84, 16·19, 8·69, ·22 and ·06, respectively. It appears that there is adequate provision for the teaching of Urdu and Bengali. The number of centres for teaching these languages is in excess of the population percentage of Muhammadans and Bengalis which are 12·79 and 6, respectively.

The total number of pupils reading Hindi is 732,546, of whom 88·22 per cent are Hindus, 2·60 Muhammadans, 4·66 Christians and 4·52 non-Christian aborigines.

Of the 107,845 pupils reading Urdu, 97·59 per cent are Muhammadans, 2·39 per cent are Hindus, ·01 per cent Christians and non-Christian aborigines. Of the 93,812 pupils reading Bengali, 78·52 per cent are Hindus, 8·48 per cent Muhammadans, 1·40 per cent Christians and 11·60 per cent are non-Christian aborigines. Of the 2,369 pupils reading Oriya, 90·46 per cent are Hindus, 1·22 per cent are Muhammadans, 1·27 per cent Christians and 7·05 per cent non-Christian aborigines. Of the 11,754 pupils reading Santali, 83·16 per cent are non-Christian aborigines and 16·84 per cent are Christian aborigines.

5. No legislation dealing with educational matters was undertaken during the year. Two resolutions connected with education were moved, one in the Legislative Council and the other in the Assembly. The one moved in the Council asked Government to open at least one girls' middle English school with a hostel in each subdivision. It was withdrawn after a suitable reply being given by Government. The other moved in the Assembly asked Government to establish a degree college at Ranchi. It was negatived. The education budget was passed without modification. Eight cut motions were, however, brought forward to discuss the educational policy of Government, the high salaries drawn by college professors and the unemployment among the educated young men, the necessity of starting Honours and M.A. classes in Urdu in Patna College, provision for more seats for science students and the paucity of secondary schools for girls, the desirability of turning secondary schools in district headquarters into technical schools and to discuss the possibility of introducing free and compulsory primary education in rural and urban areas, but in view of the replies given by Government they were withdrawn. The number of questions asked about educational matters, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions, was 550. In the previous year, only 99 such questions were asked. In addition to the two resolutions moved in the legislatures, there were thirteen other resolutions, which were not actually moved during the year, but on which I advised Government. Besides the eight cut motions actually moved, there were thirteen other cut motions which did not come up this year or were not moved at all. On each of these motions also, however, it was necessary for me to offer advice and information in considerable detail.

6. By the end of the year 1936-37 all earthquake projects for colleges and schools other than aided secondary and special schools not under the control of local bodies had been completed. This year the expenditure on these projects for aided secondary and special schools amounted to Rs. 71,743 against Rs. 2,11,025 for all kinds of aided institutions. A further expenditure of Rs. 1,02,325 is estimated for 1938-39 and future years. As regards unaided schools Rs. 13,609 was spent against Rs. 65,125 in the last year. A further sum of Rs. 7,799 is the anticipated expenditure in 1938-39 and future years.

7. The chief items recorded in the report are the following :—

(1) further progress made in repairing the damages done by the earthquake ;

(2) irregularities in the administration of primary education by local bodies ;

(3) difficulties of the dual system of control over primary and middle schools and the desirability of constituting a central board for vernacular education ;

(4) introduction of vernaculars as the medium of instruction and examination for the matriculation examination ;

(5) continued increase in the number of scholars in arts colleges ;

(6) free-studentships to girls in colleges ;

(7) increase of free-studentships for all scholars in aided and Government colleges ;

(8) admission of Patna, Greer Bhumihar Brahman and Bihar National Colleges to the I.A. standard in Elementary Economics and Public Administration ; Patna College to the B.A. Honours and M.A. standards in Hindi and Tej Narayan Jubilee College to the B.A. Honours standard in economics and to the B.A. standard in Hindi ;

(9) rapid increase in the number of high and middle English schools and their scholars, and conversion of middle vernacular schools into middle English schools ;

(10) restoration of the 4 per cent cut in the allotment for grants-in-aid to high schools ;

(11) changes in the courses of study for the matriculation examination in accordance with the recommendations of the Matriculation Committee ;

(12) gradual abolition of the elementary training schools working on the upper primary basis, the adoption of middle examination qualification for admission in them and the substitution of trained graduates for vernacular pandits in certain schools ;

(13) increase in the number of primary schools for boys accompanied by an increase of 41,350 pupils ;

(14) a non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 to each district board for the construction of buildings for primary schools ;

(15) introduction of *guru* gathering centres for the improvement of primary education ;

(16) continued progress in the education of girls ;

(17) rapid progress of co-education at the lower stages ;

(18) facilities for co-education in the Patna training school and in the Patna Training College ;

(19) a planned scheme for the improvement of girls' education ;

(20) reconstitution of the Joint Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education ;

(21) increase in the number of Muhammadan scholars ;

(22) provision of scholarships for the benefit of the backward Muslims ;

(23) educational reconstruction at all stages ;

(24) increase in the number of aboriginal children at school ;

(25) provision of special scholarships for aboriginal scholars ;

(26) rapid increase in the number of scheduled castes at school ;

(27) provision for scholarships and book grants for Harijans and the grant of free-studentships to all such students reading in colleges ;

(28) special facilities for education of backward communities in the matter of free-studentships, scholarships in, admission and appointment to, educational institutions ;

(29) dairy and agricultural farms in high schools ;

(30) appointment of the Education Reorganization Committee to advise Government on questions of educational reforms ;

(31) appointment of the Hindustani Committee to advise Government on the questions of Hindustani as the common language to be used as the medium of instruction and preparation of text-books ;

(32) appointment of the Education Code Revision Committee to advise Government on the question of the revision of the rules and orders contained in the Bihar and Orissa Education Code.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

8. Mr. F. R. Blair was in charge of the office of the Director till the 16th February 1938 and then proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and was succeeded by me. Mr. A. S. Khan held the post of the

Deputy Director till the 28th February and has been succeeded for the first time by an officer in class I of the Bihar Educational Service, Mr. G. N. Sinha. Miss Nishi Bala Naik held the post of the Inspectress throughout the year except for a short period of absence, on leave, from 1st June to 24th July 1937. Mr. B. N. Mukharji held the post of the Special Officer for primary and girls' education throughout the year.

9. Two posts in the joint cadre of the Indian Educational Service of the provinces of Bihar and Orissa were abolished during the year, leaving thirteen posts, including the posts of the Directors. Of these thirteen posts, four are held by Europeans, eight by Indians and one is vacant. The number of officers serving in Bihar alone (including the Director) was nine.

10. There was no change in the number of posts in class I of the Bihar Educational Service. Of the thirty-five posts eight must be held in abeyance so long as there are eight officers (excluding the Director) in the Indian Educational Service ; two are held by officers on special grades of pay ; nineteen (including two posts for women) are held by officers in class I and the others are held temporarily by officers in class II or are in abeyance.

11. The sanctioned number of posts in the women's branch of class II of the Bihar Educational Service remained seven, but the number in the men's branch (junior and senior branches) fell from 133 to 131, owing to the abolition of two temporary posts of assistant headmasters. The abolition of the post of Professor of English in class II of the Bihar Educational Service in the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College which became superfluous on account of the revival of the post of Professor of English in class I of the Bihar Educational Service at the same college was offset by the creation of a temporary post of lecturer in English in class II at Patna College.

12. The number of posts in the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service remained eighty-six. In the lower division the number of posts rose from 463 to 473 owing to the conversion of the posts of head teachers of five elementary training schools from the Vernacular Teachers' Service to the Subordinate Educational Service, creation of a post for the senior section of the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda, two posts for the duplication of class XI of the Gaya zila school and of class VIII of the Bankipore girls' school, one for the practising school attached to the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College, and the absorption of the post of the special inspecting officer for the education of the depressed classes, Patna and Tirhut Divisions, into the Subordinate Educational Service.

13. The number of posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service fell from 222 to 220, one post at each of the elementary training schools at Patahi, Ramganj, Nawadah, Rasikpur and at Arrah was replaced by a post in the Subordinate Educational Service. Posts were created for an assistant mistress at the women's training class at Muzaffarpur and another at the women's training class at Gaya, and an English teacher in the practising upper primary school attached to the women's training class at Muzaffarpur.

14. The number of posts in the ministerial service rose from 163 to 164 owing to the addition of a post of clerk for the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College for women. The figure 164 excludes the posts of eight probationers and one post of typist at the Reformatory School. The scheme for raising the maximum pay of the clerks in the single clerk offices which was sanctioned in 1930 was given effect during the year.

15. There was no change in the number of inspecting *maulavis* or special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education. One post of inspecting *maulavi* was, however, transferred from the district of Darbhanga to that of Champaran.

16. One post of typist was created for my office with effect from the 19th January 1938.

17. The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the Subordinate Educational Service remained six.

18. The cost of direction (which includes the cost of the Director's office, as well as the salaries of the Director and the officers attached to his office) rose from Rs. 1,20,752 to Rs. 1,28,587. The cost of inspection rose from Rs. 7,51,159 to Rs. 7,60,541. The proposed retrenchment of the posts of the deputy inspectors of schools, forming, as they do, a part of the administrative machinery of the department would be fatal to the cause of primary education. For all practical purposes they function as the district inspectors in all subdivisions except the sadr subdivisions which are under the direct charge of the district inspectors. There is a demand for deputy inspectors even in the sadr subdivisions. Requests for more sub-inspectors of schools continue to come from all divisions. The average number of schools to be supervised by a sub-inspector of schools now ranges between 100 and 150 against the maximum standard of 100 laid down by Government long ago at a time when the syllabus of the primary school was much simpler. In the district of Gaya, sub-inspectors of schools have been authorised to inspect middle schools to relieve the pressure of work on district and deputy inspectors.

19. The number of days spent on tour by the inspectors was 126 in Patna, 218 in Tirhut, 193 in Bhagalpur and 161 in Chota Nagpur against a minimum of 150 days. The shortage in Patna is due to too many changes in the post of the inspector.

20. Office buildings were completed for the district inspectors of schools, Purnea, Monghyr and Santal Parganas. A warehouse at Adra in charge of the Public Works Department in the district of Manbhum was converted into a combined office and residence for the local sub-inspector of schools. The two-roomed quarters meant for the head *pandits* of the defunct elementary training schools have been reported to be unsuitable for residence and office of the sub-inspectors of schools wherever they have been allotted to these officers.

21. The dual system of control of primary and middle schools by the local bodies and by Government through their inspecting staff has no

proved a success. The devolution of power from the provincial headquarters to the local bodies has been so extensive as to deprive the former almost of all initiative and responsibility in carrying out much needed reforms in primary education. This has been the experience of other provinces also with the result that a universal demand has arisen all over India for stengthening the provincial control over education by means of a Board of Vernacular Education or other agencies, specially in matters concerning the appointment, promotion, transfer and dismissal of the teaching staff.

22. The educational officers have to play a diminishing part in the administration of education under the control of local bodies. This is rather unfortunate as the role of the expert increases in influence with the extent of democratic control. In some districts the district inspector is not a member of the district board or education committee, deputy inspector of the local board or its education committee, sub-inspector of the union board or committee. There are no education committees in most of the union boards. Again, the inspecting officers are rarely consulted in questions of appointment, transfer, removal of teachers and opening of new schools—matters which sometimes are not even discussed at meetings of the education committees but are decided by the executives of the local bodies and the recommendations made by the educational officers are ignored. This results in some waste and inefficiency in ill-governed boards and neglect of minorities in most local bodies, complaints about which find expression in numerous questions in the Legislature. Some instances of irregularities which have occurred are given below :—

(1) Appointment of untrained teachers contrary to the orders of Government and the advice of the local educational officers ;

(2) The chairman of the Gopalganj local board, who disposed of his car by lottery, compelled the teachers of the primary schools to buy tickets on pain of victimisation ;

(3) Abnormal delay in the payment of stipends of teachers of primary schools by certain local boards whose financial condition is unsatisfactory. One board diverted the funds for the payment of teachers to other purposes ;

(4) Transfer of 106 teachers by the local board of Aurangabad ;

(5) Withholding of supply of text-books to primary and middle schools ;

(6) Issue of double lists of text-books by the district and local boards ;

(7) Reduction of the allowance of Rs. 3 a month in lieu of fees to Rs. 1-8-0 to teachers of primary schools in Saran ;

(8) General reduction in the pay of teachers below the prescribed level under some boards ;

(9) Spending a disproportionate amount of money on boys' English education to the neglect of primary education and the education of girls ;

(10) Neglecting the education of minorities like depressed classes, aboriginals, etc. ;

(11) Using teachers as agents in election fights.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University.*

23. His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett continued to be Chancellor.

24. Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh of Banaili, a Fellow for life, died on January 19, 1938, and Dr. K. P. Jayaswal, a nominated Fellow, died on September 11, 1937. In the former the University has lost a generous patron of learning and in the latter a distinguished scholar.

25. Seven vacancies occurred in the Syndicate. These vacancies were duly filled by the re-election of Mr. S. K. P. Sinha, Mr. Baldeva Sahay, Mr. Gajendra Prashad Das and Rai Brijraj Krishna and the election of Rai Bahadur T. N. Banarji, Mr. S. M. Haq and Mr. Srinarayan Sahay.

26. With the coming into force of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Patna University became a federal topic subject to federal legislation. Under the new constitution the Government of India adapted the Patna University Act, as a result of which the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, was provided with an ex-officio seat on the Syndicate. The two ex-officio seats reserved for the Directors of Bihar and Orissa were vacated by Messrs. Blair and Dippie and filled by Messrs. Batheja and Tripathi respectively.

27. The Senate during the year under review approved the admission of the following colleges to the extent shown in each case :—

(1) B. N. College up to the I.A. standard in Elementary Economics and Public Administration with effect from the session 1937-38.

(2) Patna College up to the I.A. standard in Elementary Economics and Public Administration with effect from the session 1937-38.

(3) The admission granted to the Ranchi zila school in respect of the I.A. classes has been extended for a further period of two years with effect from the session 1937-38.

(4) G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur, up to the I.A. standard in Elementary Economics and Public Administration with effect from the session 1937-38.

(5) Patna College in Hindi up to the B.A. Honours and M.A. standards with effect from the session 1937-38.

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* Contributed by the Registrar.

(6) T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur, in Economics up to the B. A. Honours standard with effect from the session 1937-38.

(7) T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur, in Hindi as a principal subject up to the B.A. standard with effect from the session 1937-38.

(8) The admission granted to the Ravenshaw College up to the B.Sc. Honours standard in Physics, Chemistry and Botany has been extended for a further period of two years with effect from the session 1937-38.

28. At the instance of Dr. Rajendra Prashad, the Senate decided to recommend to Government to appoint a committee to report on the progress of education in Bihar—primary, secondary and university, and technical, industrial and professional—and to prepare a scheme for its expansion and intensification, always keeping in view the needs of the people, their economic condition and the financial resources of the Provincial Government. As a result of that recommendation, Government have appointed the committee consisting of the following members :—

(1) Professor K. T. Shah	Chairman.
(2) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University	Member.
(3) Dr. Rajendra Prashad	,,
(4) Mr. H. R. Batheja	,,
(5) The Principal of the Science College, Patna ..	,,
(6) Dr. Zakir Hussain, Principal, Jamai Millia, Delhi..	,,
(7) Mr. Ghulamus-Saiyidain, Principal, Aligarh University Training College	,,
(8) Professor K. D. Nag of Calcutta University ..	,,
(9) Babu Badrinath Varma, Principal, Bihar Vidyapith	,,
(10) Professor Amarnath Jha, Head of the Department of English, Allahabad University	,,
(11) Mr. B. Mukharji, Special Officer in charge of Primary and Girls' Education, Bihar ..	,, and Secretary.

29. The closing balance of the General Fund, excluding that of the Establishment and the Students' Information Bureau on December 31, 1937, was Rs. 12,802-10-9. There is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,25,800 in Government Promissory Notes.

30. The University contributions to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and to the Inter-University Board were £50 and Rs. 750, respectively. The Government grant to the Students' Information Bureau was Rs. 1,400.

31. Of the four Research Scholarships of Rs. 75 each, paid from the interest on the Research Scholarship Fund of Rs. 1,04,000, one was held in the Faculty of Arts and two in the Faculty of Science. The fourth scholarship was divided into two scholarships of Rs. 37-8-0 each owing to pressure of demand. Of these, one was held in the Faculty of Arts and one in the Faculty of Medicine.

The Senate at their meeting held in November 1937 have increased the number of these scholarships from four to six by reducing the value of scholarships from Rs. 75 to Rs. 50 a month each.

32. Mr. Brajendra Nath Datta, Dewan of the Hathwa Raj, offered Rs. 1,500 for endowing a gold medal to be called "Rabindra Nath Datta Memorial Medal" in order to perpetuate the memory of his deceased son Rabindra Nath Datta. The medal is to be awarded annually to the successful student who secures the highest marks in Economics (with Honours) at the B.A. examination.

33. During the year 1937 the Patna University Students' Information Bureau dealt with 210 letters as against 208 letters dealt with last year. Eleven candidates submitted applications for admission to foreign universities during the year 1937 through this Bureau. Seats at foreign universities were secured for 11 candidates but only 7 candidates availed of them.

34. Provision has been made in the Regulations that for the matriculation examination the medium of instruction shall be Hindustani, Oriya or Bengali with effect from the year 1942. Effect however, to this provision cannot be given unless and until the necessary text-books are available. Government have appointed an expert committee under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prashad to prepare suitable books in Hindustani.

35. The following table shows the results of the different examinations held by the University in the years 1936-37 and 1937-38. Figures for candidates from Orissa are excluded :—

Serial number.	Name of examinations.	1936-37. Month and year in which held.	1936-37. Number of candidates. Sent up.	1936-37. Number of candidates. Passed.	1936-37. Percentage of successful candidates.	1937-38. Month and year in which held.	1937-38. Number of candidates. Sent up.	1937-38. Number of candidates. Passed.	1937-38. Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Matriculation ...	June 1936 ...	847	518	61·2	June 1937 ...	620	373	60·2
		February 1937 ...	4,804	2,472	51·5	February 1938 ...	5,286	3,001	56·8
2	S. L. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	I.A. ...	June 1936 ...	153	71	46·4	June 1937 ...	169	78	46·1
		February 1937 ..	798	412	51·6	February 1938 ...	898	438	46·8

Serial number.	Name of examinations.	1936-37.				1937-38.			
		Month and year in which held.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of successful candidates.	Month and year in which held.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of successful candidates.
			Sent up.	Passed.			Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	B.A. (Pass) ..	June 1936 ...	95	57	60·0	June 1937 ..	109	73	66·9
		February 1937 ..	290	148	51·0	February 1938 ...	332	(a)180	54·2
5	B.A. (Honours)	Ditto ...	137	69	50·4	Ditto ...	136	(b)62	45·6
6	M.A ...	July 1936 ...	103	50	48·5	July 1937 ...	119	69	58·0
7	Ph.D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	I. Sc. ...	June 1936 ...	68	33	48·5	June 1937 ...	85	49	57·7
		February 1937 ...	340	171	50·3	February 1938 ..	346	199	57·5
9	B.Sc. (Pass) ...	June 1936 ...	13	10	76·9	June 1937 ...	8	5	62·5
		February 1937 ...	54	48	88·9	February 1938 ...	55	(c)41	74·5
10	B.Sc. (Honours)	Ditto ...	26	18	69·2	Ditto ...	21	(d)11	52·4
11	M.Sc. ...	July 1936 ...	22	14	63·6	July 1937 ...	20	10	50·0
12	Preliminary B.L.	June 1936 ...	124	65	52·4	June 1937 ...	96	39	40·6
		January 1937 ...	111	71	64·0	January 1938 ...	113	67	59·3
13	Final B.L. ...	June 1936 ...	124	62	50·0	June 1937 ...	111	43	38·7
		January 1937 ...	80	60	75·0	January 1938 ...	82	54	65·8
14	M.L. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	I.C.E. ...	March 1937 ...	18	12	66·7	March 1938 ...	27	22	81·5
16	B.C.E. ...	Ditto ...	13	11	84·6	Ditto ...	25	17	68·0
17	First M.B., B.S.	January 1937 ...	31	24	77·4	January 1938 ...	36	30	83·3
		March 1937 ...	17	17	100·0	March 1938 ...	10	8	80·0
18	Second M.B., B.S.	September 1936 Part I	15	11	73·3	September 1937 Part I	15	11	73·3
		II	20	12	60·0	II	19	6	31·6
		March 1937 Part I	44	28	63·6	March 1938 Part I	44	38	86·4
		II	42	25	59·1	II	49	29	59·2
19	Final M.B., B.S.	September 1936 Part I	23	12	52·2	September 1937 Part I	29	11	37·9
		II	38	16	42·1	II	31	17	54·9
		March 1937 Part I	31	19	61·3	March 1938 Part I	43	26	60·5
		II	42	24	57·1	II	29	18	62·0
20	M.D. ...	September 1936	1	1	100·0	...	...	...	...
21	M.Ed. ...	April 1936 ...	9	8	88·9	April 1937 ...	10	6	60·0
22	L.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Diploma in Education.	March 1937 ...	53	41	77·4	March 1938 ...	55	45	81·8
24	B.Ed. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes 25 who appeared for Honours but passed in the Pass course.
(b) Excludes 25 " " " " "
(c) Includes 5 " " " " "
(d) Excludes " " " "

CHAPTER IV—Arts and Science Colleges.

36. The number of arts and science colleges remained 9, 6 first grade and 3 second grade, but the roll number rose from 3,620 to 4,120 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 10,51,347 to Rs. 10,77,404. The roll number includes 35 lady students against 30 in the last year. Government have since decided to encourage the higher education of girls by the grant of free-studentships up to a maximum of 10 in each college. It is anticipated that this concession will result in a further increase in their number in the next session. The free studentships in aided and Government colleges have been increased from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent.

37. *Patna College.*—The number on the roll rose from 771 to 937, direct expenditure from Rs. 2,23,510 to Rs. 2,44,957 and the number of post-graduate students from 149 to 168. Of the post-graduate students 44 were reading law also against 29 in the last year. There were 4 students of the scheduled castes. The number of lady students rose from 15 to 28. The Psychological laboratory was equipped at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and the college with furniture at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The first and second year classes were each duplicated and the staff in English was strengthened by the appointment of a temporary lecturer.

38. The college was admitted to the I.A. standard in elementary economics and public administration and to the B.A. Honours and M.A. standards in Hindi and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of a lecturer in Hindi, who is paid by the University from a trust fund. The college is to be admitted to the B.A. Honours and M.A. standards in Urdu and the post of an additional lecturer in Urdu has been sanctioned from the next session.

39. The Geography Department was reorganized in December 1937. It has now a Museum of well arranged scientific instruments and Geological and Geographical exhibits, a laboratory for 32 workers, a photographical laboratory, a survey section, and 2 lecture rooms fitted with apparatus like epidiascope, etc.

40. The number of members of the University corps rose from 40 to 45. There was some improvement in parade and attendance.

41. The college celebrated the centenary of the beginning of modern education in Bihar, the 75th anniversary of its own birth and the silver jubilee of the foundation of the Patna University in befitting manner under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar. A large number of ex-students and visitors attended the celebrations and visited the Exhibition which was organized on the occasion.

42. The need of a hostel for girls and for additional accommodation to provide for the teaching of new subjects is greatly felt.

43. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.*—The roll number rose from 489 to 562, including 2 lady students. The number of boarders

rose from 130 to 173 due to the reduction of the maintenance charges and as a result of the thorough enquiry made into the conditions under which students reside in the town. Twelve students were admitted in the Gautam Ashram—a hostel for poor students started by the Principal—free of charge. The first and second year classes were each split up into two sections for lectures in English. The college was admitted to the I. A. standard in elementary economics and public administration which has proved to be a very popular subject. Electric installation in the gymnasium was completed during the year and the college equipped with new furniture.

44. Babu Barada Kanta Chattarji, who had been connected with the college for nearly 7 years as head of the Department of English and warden of the college hostels retired in November 1937. His long services have been rewarded with a title of Rai Sahib.

45. *Science College.*—The roll number rose from 387 to 412 including 52 post-graduate students against 41 in the last year. Of the post-graduate students, 2 were reading law. There were 4 lady students against 8 in the last year and one student came from the scheduled castes. The number of boarders rose from 191 to 198. The number of boarders in the Muhammadan hostel was only 13 although there is accommodation for 40. One more grass court has been added for the use of students, bringing the total number of grass and hard courts to 5. A scheme for the starting of biology classes in the college is under consideration when it will be possible to admit 60 more students in the I.Sc. classes which will reduce the pressure on accommodation.

46. The number of students in the University Training Corps rose from 12 to 14 of whom 8 attended camp. The number being too small for a platoon, students from other colleges had to be taken in. In spite of this drawback the members are reported to have worked well.

47. Some research work was done in the college by the members of the staff and the results published in scientific journals.

48. *B. N. College.*—The roll number rose from 907 to 963, including 197 boarders against 177 last year. There was one student of the scheduled castes who was given a free place. In July 1937 the college was admitted to the I.A standard in elementary economics and public administration.

49. Lectures on general knowledge were delivered once a week by a member of the staff. Several extramural lectures were also delivered on scientific and literary subjects by the members of the staff.

50. *T. N. J. College.*—The roll number shot up from 612 to 738. The number of boarders rose from 208 to 255. From July 1937 the college secured affiliation in B.A. Honours economics and B.A. principal Hindi.

51. The college sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Raja Bahadur Kirtyanand Singh of Banaili, the greatest benefactor of the college. He was a life member of the Governing body of the college which owes its present position to a large extent to his public-spirited generosity.

52. The scheme for the improvement of the science block was estimated to cost Rs. 26,000 of which Rs. 13,000 has been contributed by Government, Rs. 10,000 by Raja Devakinandan Prashad Singh of Monghyr and Rs. 3,000 from the college fund. The water-supply scheme is still under consideration. The divisional Commissioner made a grant for the purpose in the previous year. A further grant of Rs. 500 was made by him for the construction of urinals. A shaping machine and books for the library were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,500 from the college fund.

53. *St. Columba's College.*—The roll number rose from 203 to 229 including one student of the scheduled castes. The number of boarders was 100 against 89 in the last year.

54. Six extension lectures on various subjects were delivered by the members of the staff.

55. *Ranchi zila school.*—The number on the roll in the I.A. classes rose from 103 to 116. Of these, 13 were aboriginal Christians, 3 aboriginal non-Christians, 2 students of the scheduled castes, 1 lady student and 13 Muhammadans. The Geography class was further furnished with instruments, maps, books and furniture at a cost of Rs. 1,000. A grant of Rs. 150 was made for excursions in 1937-38.

56. The admission granted to the I.A. classes in the Ranchi zila school has been extended for a further period of two years since 1937-38. An English teacher was added to the staff as a result of the duplication of the I.A. classes in the previous year.

57. *D. J. College.*—The number on the roll in the I.A. classes rose from 82 to 88.

58. Babu Rajniti Prashad Singh, a zamindar and a member of the Governing Body, made a gift of a building with three rooms and a verandah costing Rs. 5,404 which has been named after his mother Parmeshwari Debi block. Babu Kedar Nath Goenka, zamindar and Secretary of the Governing Body, made a donation of Rs. 1,535 towards the general improvement of the college.

59. *Nalanda College.*—The roll number in the I.A. classes rose from 66 to 75. Owing to the difficulty in realising rents from the endowment property, the finances of the college continue to cause anxiety.

60. Discipline in all the colleges has suffered somewhat owing to the change in the spirit of the times and to the increasing tendency amongst students to take part in political demonstrations. Flag hoisting led to communal tension and administrative difficulties in some places, but on the whole the college authorities met the new situation with tact and judgment and no serious untoward consequences ensued.

CHAPTER V—Professional Colleges.

61. *The Patna Law College.*—The total number of students admitted was 386 against 342 last year. The number on the roll on the 31st March 1938 was 358 against 337 and the direct expenditure Rs. 40,969 against Rs. 40,767. Of these, 46 were reading for M.A. or M.Sc. also. There were 56 Muhammadans, one Jain and one Christian aboriginal. The number of boarders was 58. The library grant was increased from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. Seventeen stipends were awarded from the Poor Boys Fund. The students were also given help towards their examination fees. It is a self-supporting institution and is meeting the needs of the legal profession.

62. *The Patna Training College.*—Seven students were admitted to the class for the degree of Master of Education, of whom five were stipendiaries. Two of them left on securing appointments. Thirty-six students were admitted to the secondary section of the diploma class. One left on appointment elsewhere, one died and one took transfer to the primary section of the diploma class. Of them, eleven were stipendiaries. Nine students were admitted to the primary section of the diploma class, of whom four were stipendiaries. One left after a brief stay. The number of candidates who appeared at the entrance examination for admission to the diploma class was 300 against 252 last year. The number on the roll on the 31st March 1938 was 46 against 52 last year.

63. The short course for graduate teachers of secondary schools was held again in April 1937. Thirty teachers attended, of whom 19 passed the examination held at the end of the course and were awarded the "Secondary Teachers' Certificate". In addition, two students of the previous year sat at the examination and both passed.

64. The number of stipends for male students at the Patna Training College has been reduced from 15 to 5 and the number of students receiving book grants from 25 to 15. The savings have been utilised in sanctioning five stipends of Rs. 22 a month and book grants of Rs. 50 each for 5 women graduates tenable with effect from the next session which begins on the 25th July 1938.

65. *Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna*.*—The College completed its thirteenth session on the 16th July 1937. During the year under report Lt.-Col. G. H. Mahony, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.D., M.Ch., B.A.O., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G. (Lond.), I.M.S., remained in charge throughout the session.

66. From 105 applicants, 44 were admitted in the first year class in 1937. Out of which one left without attending the class and three discontinued their studies later on. The health and discipline of the students were satisfactory. All the 140 seats in the hostels remained occupied. Medals and Honours certificate, as usual, were awarded to deserving students.

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*Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

67. Sixty-four books were added during the year under report, bringing the total number of books in the library to 1,773. Several appliances and instruments were added for the benefit of the departments concerned. Forty-one students passed at the final M.B., B.S. examination held in 1937. Medals worth Rs. 23 were awarded to the meritorious students of the college.

68. Six Civil Assistant Surgeons, including jail assistants and 12 local Indian doctors, were deputed for Post Graduate training and passed the examination. Mr. M. Yunus, the then Chief Minister of Bihar and Colonel H. Stott, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar, visited the hospital during the year under report.

69. *The Bihar College of Engineering**.—The college completed its fourteenth year since its opening in 1924 The number of applications for admission was 50 for the Civil Engineering Degree, 110 for the Civil Engineering Subordinate and 220 for the Industrial Diploma Courses. Of these, 28, 55 and 22 boys, respectively, were admitted. The total number of students on the 31st March 1938 was 272 and the average daily attendance was 239. There were 167 boys residing in approved hostels. Seventeen students were successful at the final Bachelor of Civil Engineering examination, 25 students passed the Civil Engineering Subordinate examination and 15 students completed the Industrial Diploma course. Of the last, only two students were successful in obtaining the Industrial Diploma. The Pleaders' Survey class and examination and the Munsifs' Training class were held as usual. Medals and scholarships were awarded to deserving candidates as in previous years. The Prince of Wales Reception Fund Scholarship for foreign training could not be awarded as no candidates secured first class in the Degree examination held in April 1937. The old battery of the college was replaced by a new one and some new tents were also added to the stock.

70. Mr. J. Tullis continued to work as the Principal. Captain L. A. Hearn, workshop superintendent, died in the Patna General Hospital on 17th April 1937. Mr. S. S. P. Varma was appointed as an Assistan Professor on a temporary basis.

71. *The Bihar Veterinary College*†. —The college completed its 7th session on the 1st July 1937. The number of fresh students admitted this year was 38. Old students for further studies numbered 59. Fifteen students left the college and the name of one student was struck off the roll during the course of the session, thus bringing down the total number at the end of the year to 81.

72. Twenty-five students appeared at the Diploma Examination and 18 passed, 5 having obtained distinction. In the Annual Examinations of the 1st and 2nd year classes 55 students appeared and 40 were promoted to the next higher class.

73. Mr. R. T. Davis, Principal of the College, went on leave preparatory to retirement with effect from the 20th May 1937. Major P. B.

*Contributed by the Director of Industries.

† Contributed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

Riley, Director, Veterinary Services, held charge of the college till the end of December except for two months when Mr. P. G. Malkani officiated as Principal. Mr. M. I. Malik took over charge as Principal of the college on the 3rd of January 1938 and continued as such till the end of the year. The post of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology remained vacant throughout the year and its duties were performed by the Assistant Professor.

74. The work of the college hospital was uniformly satisfactory. The Research Laboratory carried on experiments in several diseases. A paper on the 'Viability of Rinderpest on Goat Blood Virus at Incubator temperature' was submitted for publication. Interest in sports was revived on Mr. Malik's taking over charge of the college and, besides a tennis tournament, several matches with outside teams in Hockey and Cricket were arranged. The general health and conduct of the students remained good.

CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

75. The total number of secondary schools of all classes in Bihar for Indian as well as Anglo-Indian and European boys and girls rose from 984 with 161,449 pupils to 1,050 with 177,472 pupils and the direct expenditure from Rs. 45,39,862 to Rs. 46,96,258. The figures for the three classes of secondary schools for Indian boys during the year under report and the previous year were as follows :—

—	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.	
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	196	208	637	703	103	86
Number of pupils	57,043	61,754	83,009	95,312	12,619	10,710
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	23,78,755	24,42,343	15,15,027	15,89,832	1,78,533	1,76,573

76. Twelve new high schools were granted recognition. These are the Durga Charan high school at Bhagalpur and the schools at Khusrupur, Maner, Dinapore, Niranjanpur, Pupri, Gopalganj, Aphar, Dhaka, Lakhisarai, Shakarpura and at Gaya. The Baijnath girls' school in Monghyr, the Bhatta girls' school in Purnea and the D. M. Madan girls' school at Jamshedpur also became high schools. Recognition was restored to the Panchgachia high school.

77. The growth in the number of high schools is the outcome of a popular demand for high school education as a means of escape from

the depressing conditions prevailing in the traditional occupations like agriculture: such a natural, social and economic process cannot be regretted as is the fashion in some quarters, but it should be guided along lines which do not lead to lower efficiency or aggravate educated unemployment. While admitting the need for expansion, the Board of Secondary Education is very anxious to maintain the normal standard of efficiency in granting recognition to new schools. Attempts are being made to change the purely literary character of education now imparted, by requiring new schools to provide for teaching in non-literary subjects, such as science, agriculture and handicrafts. Encouragement is given to them by means of special grants-in-aid. The changes recommended by the Matriculation Committee in the courses of studies as accepted by the Patna University have been approved by Government. As all science subjects are unfortunately optional and expensive to teach, the literary bias still remains. The whole question of the reorganization of education is now being considered by the special committee appointed by Government to make suggestions for its improvement. The committee was appointed in Government Resolution no. 245-E., dated the 28th January 1938, and has not yet finished its labours.

78. Of the new buildings completed during the year, mention should be made of those for the Tirhut Vidyalaya at Mehsi, extension of the Chapra zila school, addition of two class-rooms to the Dumka zila school, reconstruction of the hostel and the quarters of the headmaster of the Bhumihar Brahman collegiate school at Muzaffarpur, the hostels of the Watson high school at Madhubani and of the Marwari high school at Muzaffarpur. The quarters of the superintendent of the hostel attached to the Patna collegiate school were also completed.

79. The number of girls attending high schools for Indian boys fell from 136 to 127. The fall is due to the migration of some girls to the three newly-recognized high schools for girls. For middle schools there was an increase from 1,364 to 1,593.

80. The question papers for the annual examination of class VII of high schools were again set by the school examination board. The examination is useful in strengthening the students' foundation of education. The experiment is being tried for another year.

81. Inspectors' reports mention that two high schools in Patna, one in Bhagalpur and four in the Chota Nagpur division were providing during the year lunch for their pupils in the recess period generally at a cost of eight annas a month per head.

82. It has not been possible to do much to widen the range of instruction in high schools, but classes in science have been opened at the Surajpura and Dhanbad high schools, agriculture in the Dumraon Raj high school, music in the Patna high school, Surajpura high school and D. A. V. high school at Siwan. The agricultural class in the Bikram high school continues to do good work. Dairy farming has been introduced in it recently. The Patna University has added general science and elementary physiology and hygiene to the list of subjects which may be taken for the matriculation examination.

83. Provision has been made in the Regulations of the Patna University that for the matriculation examination the medium of instruction and examination in all subjects except English shall be Hindustani, Oriya or Bengali with effect from the year 1942. Full effect, however, to this provision cannot be given unless and until the necessary text-books are available. Government have appointed an expert committee under the presidency of Dr. Rajendra Prashad to prepare suitable books in Hindustani.

84. The question of the change of the school session was considered by the Board of Secondary Education in August 1937 and the Board accepted the desirability of the change provided a scheme could be devised to give effect to it without abolishing the supplementary examinations of the University and re-examinations by the Board of Examiners. The Syndicate considered the recommendation and decided against it.

85. Little progress appears to have been made in the teaching of the mother-tongue. A lead was given by the department through the publication of a pamphlet to which a reference will be made in Chapter XVIII. With the changes proposed for the matriculation examination of 1942, the importance of vernaculars has grown still further. The Registrar of Examinations, referring to the teaching of vernaculars, quotes the examiner in Hindi literature for the middle school certificate examination as saying that the candidates could not use idioms in their own language satisfactorily.

86. The school work continues to be dominated by home work or private tuition. The Board of Secondary Education laid down the amount of home work to be done in order to make time for extra curricular activities and a proper training in citizenship. But the reports do not record any appreciable improvement.

87 Lantern lectures on educational subjects are given in the Patna collegiate school with the aid of an epidiascope. This system of visual instruction requires to be developed and extended to other schools.

88. Education by newspapers and periodicals is encouraged in high schools as well as in the more enterprising of the middle schools. The institution of common rooms in most high schools is the main agency for promoting this activity. A few schools are pioneering the use of news boards and some of the schools publish their own magazines. Very few of the high or middle schools have got well-equipped libraries the necessity for which, specially in rural areas, cannot be over emphasized.

89. One report mentions that some of the high schools set apart periods for silent study under supervision of selected teachers. In some middle schools, resident pupils assemble in the hostel hall and do silent reading under the supervision of the hostel superintendent.

90. In the same report mention is made of experiment in self-government. Elected representatives of students have been taken on certain committees which look after some of the extra-curricular activities of the schools and the experiment is reported to be working satisfactorily.

91. In certain schools attendance medals or banners are awarded to classes securing the highest percentage of attendance during a month. In certain others, a half-holiday is granted to the class having full attendance for six consecutive days.

92. The Board of Secondary Education held three meetings during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,009, of which Rs. 3,458 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The balance was spent on travelling allowance.

93. The four per cent cut in the allotment placed at the disposal of the Board for grants-in-aid was restored during the year. The number of high schools aided by the Board was 128 against 103. A sum of Rs. 2,81,299 was distributed among them as ordinary grants including Rs. 414 for the teaching of agriculture in the high school at Bikram and Rs. 720 for the teaching of science in the high school at Surajpura, Rs. 10,219 for taxes and Rs. 5,520 for hostels. A sum of Rs. 17,280 was distributed as efficiency grants to the more successful schools during the year.

94. The existing rules for the election of members of managing committees of non-Government high schools and middle schools not directly managed by local bodies are not reported to be working well. The managing committees are generally divided on communal or personal lines and sometimes sacrifice the interests of the schools under them in the struggle for power and patronage. Once a school has attained stability, new members try to enter and oust the founders who are slow to part with their privileges which have been sanctified by custom. Some suggestions have been made for meeting these difficulties by strengthening the control of the Board of Secondary Education and the outside public, but it is not easy to reconcile local, communal and individual initiative with democratic or central control.

95. The number of Government middle schools remained four. The number of middle English schools managed by local bodies or aided either by Government or by local bodies rose from 552 to 603. The number of middle vernacular schools fell from 103 to 86. The latter class of schools has become unpopular for two reasons—firstly, because there is a growing desire among the people for high school education and the kind of education given in them does not automatically lead the pupils to high schools ; and, secondly, because a middle English school costs less to a local body than a middle vernacular school. Middle vernacular schools are therefore being converted steadily into middle English schools and brought under the direct control of local bodies. The Patna district board has recently decided to convert all their middle vernacular schools into middle English schools. The Muzaffarpur district board has been allowed to spend more than 4 per cent of its total expenditure for educational purposes on English education.

96. It is reported that a little knowledge of English engenders a feeling of superiority in an average village boy with the result that he begins to look down upon manual labour. This tendency is sought to be corrected by a greater emphasis on manual training in the curriculum.

97. There are at present 393 managed, 305 aided and 87 unaided middle schools having their own permanent and semi-permanent buildings. Of the 393 managed schools, 19, 136, 81 and 153 have each four, five, six and seven-roomed buildings, respectively, and 4 less than four rooms each. Of the 305 aided schools, 18, 98, 74 and 113 have each 4, 5, 6 and 7 roomed buildings, respectively and 2 less than 4 rooms each. Of the 87 unaided middle schools, 12, 21, 22 and 31 have each four, five, six and seven-roomed buildings, respectively, and one less than 4 rooms. Besides these four managed, 7 aided and 11 unaided schools are held in rented buildings. One managed, one aided and two unaided schools are held in buildings, of which only use is permitted without any claim to ownership. Buildings for the Durga Charan middle English school, 2 sets of quarters for the teachers of the Catholic mission middle English school for boys at Bettiah and a few more in the Bhagalpur division were completed during the year. The boys of the middle English schools at Mirganj and Koiladev helped themselves and the school by erecting a *tutti* shed for class-rooms, with their own labour. This is probably the most practical way of solving the question of school buildings.

98. The working of middle schools is reported to be unsatisfactory in certain respects. The employment of untrained teachers is a general complaint. Very few of the unaided and even aided ones are self-supporting and complaints of mismanagement are frequently received. The committees are therefore always on the look out to get their schools transferred to the control of the district boards. In Saran no fee is charged in middle vernacular schools but a pupil taking up English in addition to the vernacular course is charged the full amount of the prescribed school fee.

99. In Patna a number of middle schools have introduced the mid-day lunch system with soaked gram. Other schools would do well to follow suit and thus prevent the partial waste of efforts and energy in the class-room which is a necessary result of the increasing fatigue of the children after the middle period of the daily session.

100. The average direct expenditure from public funds on a managed or aided middle English school fell from Rs. 974 to Rs. 884, while for a managed or aided middle vernacular school the figure rose from Rs. 1,226 to Rs. 1,527. The latter is thus more expensive than the former as already mentioned.

101. The progress made on vocational training in middle schools appears to be slow, but steady. Classes were opened at the Tungi middle vernacular school in weaving, Hasua and Bundu middle English schools in tailoring, Bakhtiarpur and Hilsa middle vernacular schools in soap-making and book-binding, paper-making and newar-making in the Patna practising middle English school. The boys of the Dighra middle English school receive training in surveying and handicraft in a separate technical

school in the locality. Three vocational training classes were closed during the year. Out of the 26 industrial classes in the province as many as 12 are in the Patna district. Thanks to the initiative of the district board, teachers in that district are trained at the Government Institute at Gulzarbagh in carpet-weaving, book-binding, cap-making and newar-making. It is difficult to say at this stage what success has attended their efforts to impart the same training to their pupils for the purpose of earning a livelihood.

102. Arrangements have been made for the teaching of music in the S. D. middle English school at Siwan and in the Patna practising middle English school.

103. The Inspector of the Bhagalpur division reports six middle schools having agricultural gardens attached to them. In the district of Bhagalpur experiments in agriculture proved a failure for want of popular sympathy and support. The Kairabani mission middle English school and the boarders of the Taljhari mission middle English school continue to grow vegetables or paddy for their own consumption. Their example deserves to be followed elsewhere. It anticipates the main principle underlying the Wardha scheme of education that pupils should earn while they are learning.

104. The school examination board held two meetings. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 10,190, of which Rs. 3,458 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The sum realised from fees was Rs. 2,903 and from other sources Rs. 447.

CHAPTER VII.—Primary Education.

105. The number of primary schools of all kinds for boys and girls, both European and Indian rose from 20,790 in 1936-37 to 20,803, and that of their pupils from 758,231 to 802,264. The direct expenditure which stood in the year 1936-37 at Rs. 49,04,881 fell to Rs. 48,92,750. The number of primary schools for Indian boys only, with which this chapter is primarily concerned, rose from 18,759 in 1936-37 to 18,782 during the current year, and that of their pupils from 701,090 to 742,440 showing an increase of 41,350 pupils over last year's figure. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 44,44,172 to Rs. 44,29,204. Government expenditure on primary schools maintained by it, however, rose from Rs. 6,680 in the previous year to Rs. 10,297 during 1937-38. The total sum given to local bodies in 1937-38 was Rs. 29,37,029 against Rs. 28,34,713 in the previous year. It would appear, therefore, that less money is being spent from non-Government sources on primary education. The average cost of educating a pupil in a primary school for boys fell from Rs. 6-5-5 in 1936-37 to Rs. 5-15-5 during the current year.

106. The table below gives the statistics for the different districts. It includes figures for both primary Sanskrit and Urdu schools :—

Name of district.	Area in square miles.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys in—	
		1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	2,068	1,357	1,337	58	50	51,331	56,254
Gaya	4,714	1,708	1,699	12	15	52,157	55,995
Shahabad ...	4,372	1,116	1,117	113	152	49,902	55,856
Saran	2,683	1,147	1,174	98	91	58,325	60,523
Champaran ...	3,531	953	951	9	10	34,870	37,550
Muzaffarpur ...	3,036	1,574	1,558	39	59	54,260	58,060
Darbhanga ...	3,348	1,831	1,804	71	61	63,172	64,791
Monghyr ...	3,927	1,344	1,360	63	74	51,780	54,277
Bhagalpur ...	4,283	1,286	1,282	56	44	51,277	52,378
Purnea ...	4,914	1,099	1,107	51	44	44,911	45,783
Santal Parganas ...	5,459	994	968	99	82	41,507	41,555
Hazaribagh ...	7,021	559	572	33	66	21,500	26,053
Ranchi ...	7,102	1,144	1,136	17	28	45,332	45,785
Palamau ...	4,916	449	434	1	4	15,537	15,806
Manbhum ...	4,095	1,035	1,047	41	43	44,427	48,066
Singhbhum ...	3,879	392	392	16	21	20,802	23,708
Total ...	69,348	17,982	17,938	777	844	701,090	742,440

It will be seen that nine districts recorded a decrease of 121, while six showed an increase of 77 (Singhbhum's number remaining stationary), resulting in a net decrease of 44 in the number of aided schools. This was more than offset by the increase in the number of unaided schools by 67, showing that it is becoming increasingly difficult for local bodies to aid new schools from their present limited resources. This argues the need for providing more funds for the expansion of primary education. The slow increase in the total number of schools of all kinds is partly explained by the increase in the size of the school unit as is evident from the fact that the total number of pupils rose by 41,350.

107. The number of upper primary schools for boys rose from 2,936 last year to 3,062, while lower primary schools were 103 less than in the previous year. This, however, has not affected the number of pupils

studying in them, which shows an increase of 19,238 over last year's figure. The number of one-teacher schools is also on the decrease in the case of both boys' and girls' schools. Boys' one teacher schools have decreased by 472, without however suffering in enrolment which is 3,024 more than in the last year. The one-teacher girls' schools, however, have 426 pupils less than in the last year for a loss of 88 in their number.

108. The following table shows the proportion of pupils in the different classes in 1937-38 and in the year previous :—

Class.		Number of Indian boys in each class in—		Percentage in each class in—	
		1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Infant class	..	223,057	249,230	31·2	32·8
Class I	..	147,324	150,153	20·6	19·8
" II	..	127,774	130,553	17·9	17·2
" III	..	105,307	109,240	14·7	14·4
" IV	..	62,100	66,712	8·7	8·8
" V	..	49,797	52,911	6·9	7·0
Total	..	715,359	758,718	100	100

The figures for the two top classes show that pupils have a tendency of steadying down towards the end of the primary course and for the current year these also indicate some improvement over last year's figures. In the infant class, the number of admissions during the current year has been larger than in the previous year and all that can be said about the classes up to the lower primary stage is that the percentage in them, while showing no upward move in the direction of a more proportionate distribution of pupils over all classes, has not deteriorated as compared to last year's figures when the increase in roll numbers in the infant class is taken into account.

109. The number of primary schools (Indian) for girls in 1937-38 was 2,008, being 10 less than in the previous year, but there has been an increase in the number of girls reading in them. In 1937-38 there were 57,292 girls as against 54,926 in the previous year in girls' schools. From a scrutiny of the figures, it appears that the increase in the number of

girls in boys' schools is more than that in the schools for girls, viz., 2,828 in the former as against 2,366 in the latter which shows the increasing popularity of co-education, at any rate in the primary stage.

110. The number of night schools fell from 122 to 120 but that of their pupils rose from 3,150 to 3,335. The Bhagalpur report states that mostly adults attended them. In the Tirhut division no fees were charged and the attendance varied from 45 to 75 per cent. School post-offices were 164 in number against 161 last year.

111. Free education continues in the district of Saran in the Tirhut division, but the conditions under which it is given do not appear to be satisfactory. The district inspector, Saran, reports :—

"The primary school teachers worked half-heartedly, firstly because their allowance of Rs. 3 per month in lieu of fees which they have been drawing since the introduction of free primary education in the district was reduced to Re. 1-8-0 by the district board and, secondly, due to the abnormal delay in payment made to them by the local bodies."

112. Compulsory education continues to be in operation in the Jamhore union in the district of Gaya started in 1927-28. It is now practically confined to the Jamhore village which has got two lower primary schools managed by the union board. The number on the rolls was 169 as against 133 in the previous year. While there has been a slight increase in the numerical strength of the schools, the average daily attendance was 83 and the percentage of attendance 50. It is hoped that with the appointment of the attendance officer made in July 1937 better results will be obtained, provided the local authority does not shirk legal action for absence at school, as has been the tendency so far. The schools have their own buildings with six teachers, all middle passed and trained.

113. In the Ranchi municipality, primary education for boys continued to be compulsory and is working satisfactorily. The percentage of attendance decreased slightly from 92·54 in the previous year to 92·24 in the year under report. The number of boys of compulsory age was 3,265 and, out of these, 3,009 attended schools. Inadequacy of accommodation, furniture and teaching appliances continues and the municipality could not provide these for want of funds More financial assistance seems to be required to give effect to the most urgent suggestions of the Special Officer in charge of Primary and Girls' Education who reported a year ago on the compulsory schools in the municipality.

114. The only cantonment in the province administering education in its area, viz., that at Dinapore, continues to run a large central upper primary school for Hindus and Muhammadans. The roll fell from 207 to 177 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 1,833 to Rs. 1,652. There is no provision yet for the education of girls on account of inadequacy of funds, though the need for it is urgent.

115. In view of the large number of Assembly questions, I made an attempt to collect statistics of schools according to their language of instruction. The following figures appended below in a tabular form should

prove interesting. It may be noted that the table includes figures for the primary classes in the high schools also.

Statistics of primary schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

I.—Institutions.

Name of division.	Hindi basis.									
	Pure.		With sections							
			Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P	L. P.	U. P.	L P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	639	3,549	104	31	21	1	...	...	...	...
Tirhut	1,073	4,318	168	34	11	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	679	3,188	131	121	32	7	...	7	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	355	2,184	32	23	13	6	...	...	...	6
Total ...	2,746	13,239	435	209	77	14	...	7	...	6

I.—Institutions.

Name of division.	Urdu basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna	43	654	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut	104	915	18	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	42	790	19	52	3	10	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	23	252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	212	2,611	44	67	3	10	...	...	...	...

I.—Institutions.

Name of division.	Bengali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Patna	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tirhut	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	99	526	12	7	25	30	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	167	970	3	7	5	6	...	...	1	...
Total ...	270	1,499	15	14	30	36	...	...	2	...

I.—Institutions.

Name of division.	Santhali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—Institutions.

Name of division.	Oriya basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

116. These facts may be summarised as follows :—

There are 15,985, 2,823 and 1,769 schools on a purely Hindi, Urdu and Bengali basis, respectively, the last variety being mainly confined to the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur Divisions. Amongst the mixed schools, there are 435 upper primary and 209 lower primary Urdu sections attached to Hindi schools, the corresponding figures in respect of Urdu schools for Hindi sections are 44 and 67, respectively. In short, while 111 Urdu schools have Hindi sections, 644 Hindi schools have Urdu sections. As regards the Bengali basis schools, it is noteworthy that 66 such schools have Urdu sections, most of which are found in the Kissenganj and Pakur subdivisions of the Purnea and Santal Parganas districts, where Bengali is the mother-tongue of a large number of Muhammadans.

117. It will be seen that there are as many as 3,657 "centres" of primary teaching in Urdu in all schools out of a total number of 21,588 centres for all languages including Urdu in the province, giving a percentage of 17·03 against a population percentage of 12·79 for Muhammadans. The facilities for reading Urdu for Muslims are therefore adequate.

118. A table of statistics of scholars is appended below. It requires no comment except that Bengali scholars are concentrated in the Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur divisions.

II.—Scholars by language in primary schools on—

Name of division.	Hindi basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U.P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	50,452	112,355	1,224	461	373	24	...	...	...	...
Tirhut	70,822	137,024	2,574	621	177	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	48,674	101,646	2,571	2,798	463	326	...	178	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	30,645	75,148	666	472	392	179	...	...	...	157
Total ...	200,593	426,173	7,035	4,352	1,405	529	...	178	...	157

II.—Scholars by language in primary schools on—

Name of division.	Urdu basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna	2,720	15,985	158	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut	6,254	23,687	350	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	2,343	22,414	397	878	57	167	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur .	1,329	7,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,646	69,708	905	1,092	57	167	...	...	...	...

II.—Scholars by language in primary schools on—

Name of division.	Bengali basis. Pure. U. P.	Bengali basis. Pure. L. P.	With sections. Hindi. U. P.	Hindi. L. P.	Urdu. U. P.	Urdu. L. P.	Santali. U. P.	Santali. L. P.	Oriya. U. P.	Oriya. L. P.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Patna	202	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Tirhut	109	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	6,657	17,556	161	93	470	542	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	12,845	38,280	62	324	143	204	..	...	39	...
Total ...	19,813	55,899	223	417	613	746	...	...	48	...

II.—Scholars by language in primary schools on—

Name of division.	Santali basis. Pure. U. P.	Santali basis. Pure. L. P.	With sections. Hindi. U. P.	Hindi. L. P.	Urdu. U. P.	Urdu. L. P.	Bengali. U. P.	Bengali. L. P.	Oriya. U. P.	Oriya. L. P.
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	27	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	27	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—Scholars by language in primary schools on—

Name of division.	Oriya basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Tirhut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	277	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Total ...	277	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...

119. As regards Muhammadan education, it will be noticed that the percentage of the total number of Muhammadan primary scholars, viz., 125,741, to all other primary scholars, which number 747,903, is 14·49, which exceeds the Muhammadan population percentage of 12·79 per cent.

120. After the introduction of the new syllabus in 1936, the department has been chiefly busy in consolidating and improving the existing schools. This has to some extent resulted in weeding out inefficient schools and reduction in their numbers, but as pointed out before, the number of pupils has continued to increase. The scheme of *guru* gatherings, which was given effect to in a circular, dated 18th August 1937, is an important step towards consolidation and has met with success. The report from the Bhagalpur division mentions 240 such gatherings of primary school teachers held by sub-inspectors of schools in their respective circles, that from the Patna division 182, from the Chota Nagpur division 312 and from Tirhut division 412.

121. The classification of schools into three different classes—A, B and C, according to merit is working well, as it has introduced a spirit of emulation in primary schools. There are, however, still a large number of inferior schools as the following table will show :—

District.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
Patna	28	276	1,333
Gaya	106	203	1,579
Shahabad	1	228	1,150
Saran	24	176	1,169
Champaran	7	231	848

District.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
Muzaffarpur		452	1,320
Darbhanga	22	272	1,848
Monghyr	5	217	1,384
Bhagalpur	37	260	1,190
Purnea	32	472	814
Santal Parganas	50	232	833
Hazaribagh	65	247	375
Ranchi	22	324	894
Palamau	10	87	341
Manbhum	32	291	820
Singhbhum	74	126	238

Patna division has 135 A and 707 B class schools out of a total of 1,637; Tirhut division 53 and 113 out of a total of 5,185; Bhagalpur division has 124 and 1,181 out of 5,526; and Chota Nagpur division has 203 and 1,075 out of 2,668.

122. Schemes for central schools have been worked out by the department for a few selected municipalities, but little advantage has been taken of them for want of funds.

123. The provision of suitable buildings for primary schools has made slow progress inspite of the efforts of the department, but the public has to some extent realised the importance of well ventilated buildings in promoting the efficiency of instruction. In the Patna division 181 buildings are reported to have been built by private enterprise and 1,903 in the Bhagalpur division. It is reported from the district of Shahabad that the public " vie with each other in constructing buildings for village schools ". A non-recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 was given to each board for primary school buildings by Government during the year under report and the amount was made good use of. The Patna district board used it in repairing existing school buildings, while other boards built new schools with its help.

124. The new syllabus is being taught as far as possible in spite of the handicaps of untrained teachers which still form a large proportion of the teaching strength, of ill-paid *gurus* and *maulavis* and poor equipment. More attention is paid to hand-work in many districts and composition and arithmetic are now taught on more rational lines than before. One inspector reports :—

" Teachers have begun to make use of the common language in teaching all subjects in general and literature in particular. Memory work is discouraged and teaching is more methodical and rational with the help of more books on literature. Children are being made to grasp matters definitely instead of cramming as was done in the past; and this is creating love and taste in them for vernacular literature ".

125. The provision of teachers' handbooks in accordance with the requirements of the new syllabus was improved during the year under report and the following new publications were made available :—

Handbooks.	Name of author.	Translation in the vernacular of the province.
Environment	Babu C. Upadhya ...	Hindi.
Story-telling	Miss N. Nayak ...	Bengali.
Games and physical training ...	Babu B. P. Sinha ...	Hindi, Urdu.
Teachers' handbook of story-telling	Miss N. Nayak ...	Bengali, Urdu.
Teachers' handbook of environment	Ditto ...	Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.
Teachers' handbook of Geography	Ditto ...	Hindi.
Arithmetic	Mr. D. Prashad ...	Hindi, Urdu and Bengali.

126. Primary education in this province has suffered from various handicaps, of which the most important are lack of finance, imperfect administrative control and the prevalence of the stipendiary system. It is expected that with the coming of new ideas and a keener consciousness of the obligations of the state in the matter of primary education, more funds will be made available and the necessary reforms in the administration and management of schools will be carried out. The department is fully alive to these new facts and has already launched comprehensive enquiries about educational reorganization. When this stage of introspection and study is over, the department will be ready to put into operation any reforms which may be sanctioned by Government and for which funds may be provided.

CHAPTER VIII.—Oriental Studies.

127. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols* rose from 292 with 10,341 pupils to 307 with 10,631 pupils and that of unrecognized *tols* from 10 to 15, but the number of their pupils remained stationary at 337. The number of recognized primary Sanskrit schools rose from 734 with 21,360 pupils to 761 with 23,251 pupils; unrecognized schools of the same class fell from 64 with 1,405 pupils to 43 with 1,039 pupils. The only unrecognized girls' school was recognized, bringing the number of recognized primary Sanskrit schools for girls to 3 during the year. The Sanskrit *tol* at Madhubani was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 12,300.

128. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies and his assistant visited 132 *tols* and 173 primary Sanskrit schools. The financial condition of most of these schools is reported to have compelled them to reduce the teaching staff or replace qualified teachers by less qualified ones. There is thus a dearth of teachers qualified to teach subjects other than *Sahitya* and *Vyakaran*, who demand much higher salaries than the finances of the schools can permit with the result that there was no progress in the study of these subjects.

129. It is reported that the limit of one period a day for the teaching of Sanskrit in primary Sanskrit schools is exceeded in practice and a

suggestion has been made that in the interest of primary education imparted in them the periods for the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic should be fixed at two hours a day. Another suggestion is that in *tols* and *madrasas* vernaculars should be taught as literature, like reading and writing in primary Sanskrit schools, in view of the reported weakness of *pandits* and *maulavis* in them.

130. The Sanskrit Convocation and the Council were reconstituted during the year, the life of both the bodies having been extended from 3 to 5 years and members were appointed to the reconstituted bodies. The Convocation met once during the year and the Council met twice.

131. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education, other than that given in arts colleges and secondary schools, rose from Rs. 84,730 to Rs. 87,698. These figures exclude the expenditure on primary Sanskrit schools, which rose from Rs. 1,05,359 to Rs. 1,09,458.

132. The statistics for the Sanskrit examinations are given below:—

Examination.	Number of examinees.						Number successful.					
	Public.		Private.		Total.		Public.		Private.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Prathama ...	3,057	2	858	15	3,915	17	1,190	1	343	5	1,533	6
Madhyama, Part I	1,887	...	399	1	2,286	1	1,015	...	133	1	1,148	1
Do. Part I & II.	539	1	120	...	659	1	265	1	101	...	366	1
Do. Sampuram.	928	1	210	...	1,138	1	556	...	97	...	653	...
Total ...	3,354	2	729	1	4,083	3	1,836	1	331	1	2,167	2
Acharya, Part I ...	863	...	246	1	1,109	1	409	...	60	...	469	...
Do. Part II ...	442	...	100	...	542	...	213	...	32	...	245	...
Do. Part III	250	...	75	...	325	...	175	...	29	...	204	...
Do. Part IV	250	...	54	1	304	1	152	...	28	1	180	1
Total ...	1,805	...	475	3	2,280	2	949	...	149	1	1,098	1

Like the *acharya* examination the *madhyama* examination has been divided into three parts, each part being taken after an interval of one year.

133. With the sum of Rs. 27,333 at its disposal for grants-in-aid, the Sanskrit Association aided 174 *tols* against 172 last year. There are still 131 unaided *tols*. The amount of aid given varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 115.

134. The roll number in the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur fell from 504 to 455. One teacher of *ayurveda* was added to the staff. The college sent up 534 students for the Sanskrit examinations of whom 355 were successful, 74 having been placed in the 1st division and 4 obtaining gold medals. The number of boarders in the hostel was 155 and their conduct and general health were good. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of an *ayurvedic* laboratory for which funds are being raised locally.

135. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 39 to 37 and that of their pupils from 3,151 to 3,109. The number of unrecognized *madrasas* fell from 59 with 2,993 pupils to 58 with 2,975 pupils. The introduction of the new syllabus for junior *madrasas* in 1936 necessitated the employment of a competent staff to teach additional subjects including English but owing to financial difficulties two junior *madrasas*, which failed to improve their staff, could not continue as recognized institutions. The Superintendent anticipates that a similar fate awaits certain other junior *madrasas* unless financial help is extended to them. As an alternative he suggests the recognition of *madrasas* having *tahtania* and *wastania* classes to serve as feeders to the junior and senior *madrasas*. Buildings of the Madrasa Ahmadia were reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

136. The number of students in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda at Patna rose from 327 to 329. The hostel is full and attempts are being made to provide additional accommodation by a re-arrangement. The Superintendent presses for the restoration of the grants for the award of scholarships and stipends on the results of the examinations held by the Board. The first Board examination of *wastania* was held in December last and the result was very satisfactory.

137. The results of the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board were as follows :—

Examinations.	Number of candidates.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fazil	19	9	28	12	8	20
Alim	52	3	55	32	3	35
Maulavi	69	2	71	55	...	55
Mullah	133	9	142	74	7	81

CHAPTER IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

138. The number of these schools (including *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) rose from 56 to 62, that of their pupils from 3,470 to 3,965 and the expenditure from Rs. 6,43,100 to Rs. 6,81,354.

139. *Law schools.*—The Patna Pleadership classes had 79 pupils against 143 last year. The cost continues to be met from fees.

140. *Darbhanga Medical School.**—Lt.-Col. J. C. John, M.B., O.B.E., I.M.S., was the Superintendent of the school throughout the year. Forty-five male students were admitted into the 1st year class during the year under report. The number of students who appeared and passed the various examinations of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board held in April and November 1937 was as follows :—

		Number appeared.	Number passed.
Final Part II	..	65	39
Do. „ I	..	63	44
Intermediate	..	62	42
Primary	..	44	42

245 students were taught in the Licentiate class during the year under report. 24 Government scholarships and 24 studentships were awarded to the students during the year under report. Medals worth Rs. 23 were awarded to the meritorious students of the school. 6 Civil Assistant Surgeons, including jail doctors and 12 local Indian doctors were deputed for post-graduate training and passed the examination. Mr. M. Yunus, the then Chief Minister of Bihar and Colonel H. Stott, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar, visited the hospital during the year under report.

141. *Ayurvedic and tibbi schools.*—In addition to the medical school mentioned above, there is one *ayurvedic* school and one *tibbi* school, both maintained by the Government of Bihar. The number of students in the former rose from 114 to 119 but in the latter fell from 64 to 63.

142. *Technical and industrial schools for boys.*—The number of these schools rose from 32 to 34 and that of their pupils from 2,044 to 2,455. The weaving school at Gajhi in Monghyr was closed and new industrial schools were opened at Arrah and at Rayam in Darbhanga and a gas-testing class was opened in Manbhum. The Director of Industries has contributed the following notes :—

" *Technical and Industrial education.*—Mr. J. Tullis, the Principal of the Bihar College of Engineering, continued to work as Inspector of Technical Schools. The number of Government and aided institutions was 10 and 11, respectively. The above includes two new institutions for which grants-in-aid were sanctioned during the year. The demand for admission to the industrial schools continued to exceed their capacity.

* Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

The Electric Wiremen's Training class remained in abeyance this year also. Of the technical and industrial institutions, the following are the most important :—

"*The Ranchi Technical School.*—During the year under report, 168 applications for admission were received. 55 students were admitted as against 48 in the previous year. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1938 was 169 against 160 of the previous year, while the maximum number of students during the year was 215 against 203 last year. 35 students completed their course of training during the year.

"*The Tirhut Technical Institute.*—198 applications were received and 37 students were admitted to the various classes of the institute. The total strength of the institute on the 31st March 1938 was 94 against 83 of the last year. 18 students in all completed their course.

"*Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh.*—1,368 applications for admission were received and 109 students were admitted in the various sections of the institute. The total number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1938 was 159 against 109 of the previous year. 79 students passed the final examinations in the various handicrafts taught at the Institute.

"*The Jamalpur Technical School.*—The total number of apprentice mechanics from this province was 28, while the total number of apprentices under training on the 31st March 1938 was 125. The admission took place in June and four students from Bihar, including 2 Muslims, were admitted as apprentice mechanics against 12 vacancies reserved for Indians. The school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 9,717 as against Rs. 11,310 of the previous year.

"*The Jamshedpur Technical Night School.*—388 students applied for admission and 281 were admitted during the year. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1938 was 398. The school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,800 from the Provincial Government as in the previous year.

"On account of financial stringency no state technical scholarship for foreign training was awarded. The following scholarships and stipends were, however, awarded by the Department of Industries :—

(*a*) Three scholarships cf Rs. 60 each a month in Mining and Geology at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

(*b*) One scholarship of Rs. 50 a month in Sugar Technology and two scholarships of Rs. 30 each a month in Sugar Boilers' Course at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpur.

(*c*) Three scholarships of Rs. 30 each a month in textile studies at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

(*d*) Two scholarships of Rs. 30 each a month in tanning at the Bengal Tanning Institute, Calcutta.

(*e*) Thirteen miscellaneous stipends of values ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 a month each in various industrial subjects for training in institutions and firms located outside Bihar."

143. *Commercial schools.*—The number of commercial schools rose from 12 to 14, that of their pupils from 556 to 600 but the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 21,455 to Rs. 19,886. The commercial class at Ranchi is managed by Government. Its continuance has been sanctioned by Government for a further period of two years with effect from the 1st April 1937. The number of students rose from 12 to 25. Four schools were aided and the sum paid as grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 2,708. New schools have been opened at Jamalpur and Monghyr.

144. *Technical and agricultural schools for girls.*—These schools are dealt with in Chapter XI. Their number rose from 8 to 10 and that of their pupils from 337 to 431.

CHAPTER X.—The Training of Masters.

145. The number of Government secondary training schools continued to be 4 in the province, viz., one at each of the divisional headquarters. The total number of pupils in the schools for the year 1937-38 was 216 against 235 of the previous year. The fall in numbers is perhaps due to diminishing chances of employment in competition with untrained candidates who are paid lower salaries.

146. The quality of work done in the secondary training schools continues to improve. This is largely due to the fact that admission of non-matriculates has ceased in all the secondary training schools and a larger number of intermediate passed candidates are now admitted. The training schools being residential institutions, it is possible to organise extra curricular activities, such as Scouting, Ambulance and Red Cross work, etc., on a systematic basis.

147. The Patna training school has been authorized to admit from the next session women teachers for whom five stipends of Rs. 18 per month and an equal number of book grants of Rs, 50 each have been sanctioned by Government. It is reported that almost all candidates who passed out from the Ranchi secondary training school in the year 1937 secured employment. The commercial class attached to this school continues to do useful work with a teacher in the subordinate educational service. The number on the roll on the 31st March 1938 was 25 as against 12 last year.

148. The number of elementary training schools managed by Government at the end of 1937-38 was 55 as last year. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1937-38 was 1,098 against 1,077 in 1936-37. Besides these there are two aided elementary training schools in the Chota Nagpur division and one unaided school in the Bhagalpur division. One privately managed elementary training school at Ramganj Sansarpur in the district of Monghyr under a matriculate certificated teacher was started in January 1938 but it has not yet been recognized.

149. The total direct cost of all the schools, secondary as well as elementary, whether maintained or aided by Government, was in 1937-38 Rs. 2,15,268, of which Rs. 2,10,213 came from Government funds against Rs. 2,12,785 and Rs. 2,06,690, respectively, in the year 1936-37.

150. The quality of work in the elementary training schools has been improved by the revision of the whole syllabus of instruction, the substitution of trained graduates for head pandits, the gradual abolition of schools working on the upper primary basis (only one such training school for Muhammadan teachers now remains in the province) and the uniform adoption of middle examination qualification for admission in them throughout the province. Trained graduates were appointed during the year in the Patahi, Ramganj, Nawada, Rasikpur and Arrah elementary training schools in the subordinate educational service. The standard, however, still needs much improvement and it has therefore been suggested that the one year's course should be expanded into a two years' course and the practising schools, now under local bodies, be restored to Government control.

151. The number of trained teachers in primary schools for boys and girls together continues to increase. The statement below shows for the last two years the number of masters trained in elementary schools and the total number of Indian males employed in primary schools for Indian boys and girls :—

	Number trained during the year.	Number of trained masters in primary schools for boys and girls.
1936-37 ...	1,193	18,369
1937-38 ...	926	18,663

The number of female teachers trained in 1936-37 was 66 and in 1937-38, 104.

152. As regards the supply of trained teachers for schools in the province, reports vary from district to district. While Muzaffarpur, Patna and Monghyr, for example, report an excess of supply over demand, the district report from Champaran mentions a shortage, if the criterion of one trained teacher to a school be adopted. The district inspector of schools in the Santal Parganas also reports paucity of trained teachers, particularly Santali. The general position, however, in the province is that quite a large number of untrained teachers are still in employment. The figures for 1937-38 are untrained 13,103 and trained 19,154. But for the facts that local bodies tend to employ untrained teachers in spite of departmental instructions, the proportion of trained teachers would be higher.

CHAPTER XI.—The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

153. The progress of female education in the province during the year has been slow but steady. The total of Indian female population of the province is 16,124,143. The total number of Indian females of school-going age is 15 per cent of the female population or 2,418,622. The percentage of females at school to those of school-going age is 5·2 against 4·8 in 1936-37. The percentage of females reading in school to female population is ·78 as against ·74 in 1936-37.

154. During the year under report the number of educational institutions for girls rose from 2,271 to 2,291 and the number of pupils attending them rose from 69,989 to 74,230. The total number of girls reading in boys' institutions rose from 50,857 to 54,674.

155. Co-education at lower stages is gaining popularity very rapidly, so much so that it is not unusual to find girls reading in boys' upper primary, middle vernacular and middle English schools, even in orthodox rural areas. Girls are also found to be reading in boys' high schools even at such places where there is a high school for girls. They prefer the superior teaching facilities available in boys' schools. This year the total number of girls reading in colleges for men is 38, including 3 in the Patna Medical College, against 37 of the previous year, 127 in high schools for boys, 1,593 against 1,364 in boys' middle schools, 49,207 against 46,356 in boys' primary schools, 1 in a medical school, 24 in schools for defectives, 11 in *madrasas*, 5 in Sanskrit *tols*, as against 2 in the previous year, 145 in other schools and 3,523 against 2,928 in private institutions. Further co-education facilities have been provided for 5 girls in the Patna training school and 5 in the Patna Training College.

156. There is a rise in the direct expenditure on girls' schools from Rs. 7,89,105 to Rs. 8,15,007.

157. There is no degree college for women in the province. As co-education in colleges of this province is gaining in popularity, the number of lady students going for study in women's colleges in outside provinces is not large. Still a fair number finds its way to the special institutions for girls in Calcutta and Benares owing to the lack of hostel facilities for women in the province. A scheme for setting up a central women's hostel in Patna has been put up to Government. With effect from 1938-39 free-studentships up to a maximum of 10 have been sanctioned for Bihari girls in each Government college including girls genuinely domiciled in the province.

158. The number of separate high schools for Indian girls rose from 8 to 11 and the number of pupils reading in them from 1,831 to 2,561. The Bhatta girls' school at Purnea, Baijnath girls' school at Monghyr and D. M. Madan girls' school at Jamshedpur have been newly recognized and provided with large grants. Except the schools at Gaya and Giridih, all other girls' high schools have good buildings, and even these are proposing to put up new buildings. Several middle English schools were allowed to open high school classes ; among these are (1) Bettiah R. C. Mission middle English school, (2) Ranchi R. C. Mission middle English school, (3) Ranchi Chota Nagpur middle English school, (4) Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College. Quarters for the headmistress of the Chapman girls' school and a hostel for Mokshada girls' school were completed during the year. Nearly all high and middle schools for girls are provided with good permanent buildings and quarters for resident teachers within the school compound.

159. The results of the last matriculation examination were generally good in all the schools, the Mokshada girls' school at Bhagalpur showing the best results.

160. Some of these schools are teaching subjects suitable for women like hygiene, domestic science and music for the matriculation examination, and one is teaching botany.

161. The number of middle schools rose from 27 to 29, in spite of three of the old middle English schools having become high schools. New middle English schools were recognized at Bettiah, Khunti, Chapra, Chaibassa and Araria. Several schools were allowed to open middle classes, among these being the schools at Hazaribagh, Murhu and Patna City. There are still two districts, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur, without a single middle school. Efforts are, however, being made to convert the efficient upper primary schools into middle schools. A programme of expansion of girls' education at all stages has been laid down under which every district will have at least one high school, every subdivisional headquarters a middle school and every thana headquarters an upper primary school. Local bodies have been asked to devote more money to girls' education.

162. In most cases girls' primary schools are provided with *pucca* or *kacha* houses of their own. This provision is however inadequate in Muzaffarpur, Shahabad and Patna City, where schools are held in unhealthy and unsuitable rented houses.

163. The number of primary schools for Indian girls fell from 2,018 to 2,008 owing to the amalgamation of serveral schools with neighbouring boys' schools, but the number of pupils rose from 56,615 to 59,307. Slowly but steadily, untrained teachers are being replaced by trained mistresses, but their number is still too small to cope with the demand and the district inspectresses still continue to report against the old uncertificated men teachers who are in charge of village girls' schools. It has therefore been necessary to relax the rule requiring trained teachers in new schools in the case of girls' schools where trained women teachers are not available.

164. In Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas where Christian influences are strong, there are mistresses working in those boys' primary schools where girls are reading.

165. The progress of co-education at the primary stage will be more rapid than it is if the system of capitation allowance prevailing in Gaya district board and Muzaffarpur municipality is extended. Girls as a rule do not pay any tuition fees ; there is therefore hardly any incentive on the part of male teachers to encourage girls to attend boys' schools.

166. There are three training classes for women managed by Government and six controlled by missions but aided by Government. The number of students rose from 234 to 277 and the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 51,093 to Rs. 52,626. Though the number of admission of non-stipendiary students into managed training classes is increasing every year, yet the annual output of trained teachers is far too small compared with the number of untrained male and female teachers that are at present in charge of girls' schools. Proposals have therefore been submitted for more training institutions.

167. It is a sign of the times that under the stimulus of district Inspectresses both the trained and untrained mistresses in charge of girls'

schools are studying privately to improve their academical qualifications. The number of female teachers appearing for middle school certificate and upper primary examinations is increasing every year.

168. Very few extra-curricular activities, besides girl guiding, have been developed in girls' high schools. Instruction in them is imparted mostly on man-made lines, but some of them have devoted increasing attention to such women's vocations as embroidery, painting, music and domestic science.

169. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools for girls rose from 8 to 10 and the number of pupils from 337 to 437 and the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 3,696 to Rs. 4,341.

170. There are 3 primary Sanskrit schools for girls (recognized) and one unrecognized Sanskrit school for girls at Arrah where girls are studying for title examinations.

171. The number of *atu* schools in Patna and Tirhut fell from 35 to 34 and the roll number from 951 to 945, while the number of peripatetic classes remained stationary at 12 and the roll number fell from 238 to 219. This is due to the fact that girls now-a-days prefer to attend regular schools.

The number of central gathering classes remained stationary at 2 though the roll number fell from 84 to 76.

172. Progress of education amongst Muslim girls is still very slow and unsatisfactory due to *purdah*, dearth of Urdu women teachers and the slow growth of public opinion amongst Muslims. There are many districts in which there is not a single upper primary school for Urdu-reading girls. Unless Muslim organizations create better public opinion in favour of girls' education, the Muslims are likely to lose the lead they now enjoy in education over other communities in this province.

173. The lady medical officer for girls continued her useful work in high, middle and training schools other than those which have medical officers of their own.

174. All district inspectresses are provided with quarters except those of Gaya and Darbhanga.

175. The Girl Guide movement continues to flourish and flocks of Blue Birds have been organized in many of the secondary schools. As far as possible efforts are being made to run these movements on Indian lines. Indian songs, games, *Bratachari* exercises and domestic arts are being taught in their classes.

176. Women and girls alike are taking a keen interest in the Lady Stephenson Diploma examinations in needle work and in hygiene.

177. The number of scholarships won by girls at the middle stage was 18 against 15 last year, at the upper primary stage 31 against 27 last year and at the lower primary stage 201 against 203 last year. Two senior and

4 junior scholarships were awarded this year to girls for college education. Out of 4 junior scholarships one was made tenable outside the province. Girls have generally secured high places in university examinations in open competition with boys.

CHAPTER XII.—The Anglo-Indian and European Education.

178. The number of schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans remained 17. Four of these were secondary (two for boys and two for girls) and 13 elementary (two for boys and eleven for girls). The total number of pupils rose from 1,291 to 1,328. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 2,14,680 to Rs. 2,14,641, while the indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 1,10,067 to Rs. 1,43,348 which was swollen by expenditure from private sources.

179. The new scheme for the improvement of sanitation for St. Michael's school was completed with the help of a Government grant of Rs. 1,500. A non-recurring grant was made for the construction of a dining hall for St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipore which has since been completed.

180. St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipore was again the only school to present candidates at the matriculation examination. Four girls were sent up for the examination and three were successful. Fourteen out of sixteen candidates passed the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

181. The Inspector visited all the schools. The total number of teachers rose from 97 to 98 and that of trained teachers from 65 to 70.

182. The number of boarders was 300 boys and 288 girls. The number of Indians in Anglo-Indian and European schools rose from 183 to 187.

183. The Joint Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education for the provinces of Bihar and Orissa held its annual meeting on the 20th September 1937. It was reconstituted during the year, the Hon'ble Minister of Education in Bihar having been appointed President. The non-official members have been appointed for a period of three years with effect from 1st April 1937.

CHAPTER XIII.—The Education of Muhammadans.

184. The number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction rose from 150,425 to 156,448. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils; to the total number of pupils is now 14·54; the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the province is 12·79. These figures show that the Muhammadans still remain ahead of the general educational level of the province, but this lead over other communities cannot be indefinitely maintained unless special efforts are put forth by Muhammadans, specially in the matter of female education. If backward communities like aboriginals and the depressed classes take

more and more to education, the relative percentages of the progressive communities are bound to decrease in spite of the absolute increase in numbers. A slight decrease of this sort has already occurred in the year under review. Under universal literacy, the literacy percentage will necessarily correspond to the population percentage. Last year there was a loss of 90 exclusively Muslim (primary Urdu) schools and 1,756 pupils. This year there has been a loss of 10 schools only, but it is gratifying to record a rise of 1,826 pupils in accordance with the general trend towards less schools but more pupils per school. The Patna division is responsible for the loss of 13 schools, while there has been a gain of two schools in the Bhagalpur division and 1 in the Chota Nagpur division. The fall in Patna division is said to be due to economic reasons and the more economical and larger size of schools now encouraged by the department. Neglect by district boards in isolated cases and public apathy may also be contributory factors, but it is difficult to dogmatise. The figures for direct expenditure from public funds record a rise, viz., from Rs. 3,76,348 to Rs. 3,79,877 during the year. These imply that, while Muslim education as such is not neglected, schools common to all classes and larger schools are getting more popular. This is a healthy sign.

185. *Madrasas* have been dealt with in Chapter VIII and primary Urdu schools in Chapter VII. The number of recognised *madrasas* fell from 39 with 3,151 pupils to 37 with 3,109 pupils. The number of recognized Urdu primary schools fell from 2,874 to 2,864, but the number of their pupils rose from 82,940 to 84,766. This illustrates the drift from classical or sectional schools to modern and common schools.

186. The number of elementary training schools for Muhammadans remained 11. All the schools are working on the middle basis except one.

187. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose from 349 to 386 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu rose from 478 to 529. There are arrangements for teaching Urdu in 579 Hindi primary schools. Of the 196 sub-inspectors, 61 know Urdu. Besides, there are 4 special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education and 23 inspecting *maulavis*, so that inspection of Urdu schools does not suffer in any way.

188. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education again shows a rise; in the middle school stage it rose from 6,680 to 7,546 and in the high school stage from 4,688 to 5,135. These figures are encouraging and prove that the Muslims as a whole form one of the most progressive communities of the province.

189. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils rose from Rs. 2,06,372 to Rs. 2,09,144. These figures do not include the expenditure on primary Urdu schools, which has already been mentioned elsewhere.

190. Twenty-seven middle, 33 upper primary and 127 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadan pupils against 28, 23 and 118,

respectively, last year. Muhammadans also won 11 scholarships at colleges against the same number last year; these figures relate only to scholarships awarded from public funds. More scholarships, costing Government Rs. 17,000 per year, have been sanctioned for the special benefit of backward Muslims, such as Momins, etc.

191. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan education remained the same as last year, viz., a Superintendent of Islamic Studies, 4 special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, 23 inspecting *maulavis* and one lady Superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*. In the ordinary inspecting staff there are 40 Muhammadans against 41 last year out of a total of 293 posts. The figure 40 includes 2 inspectors of schools, 2 district inspectors of schools, 4 deputy inspectors of schools and 32 sub-inspectors of schools. The number of Muhammadan teachers in secondary schools was 1,288 (men) and 12 (women) against 1,165 (men) and 5 (women) out of a total of 8,404 teachers, including 518 women. In the primary schools the figures are 4,295 (men) and 411 (women) against 4,187 (men) and 383 (women) out of a total of 32,257 teachers (30,562 men and 1,695 women).

192. Some of the facts showing the facilities available in the Bihar Education Department for the teaching of Muhammadans by officers of their own community are summarised in statements below :—

STATEMENT A.—STAFF.

Name of post.	Total number held by Indians.	Number held by Muhammadans.	Percentage of 3 to 2.	Population percentage.	Excess or deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Principals of 1st grade Government Colleges including Law College.	4	2	50	12·79	+37·21
2. Lady Principals of Government girls' high schools.	2	2	100	12·79	+87·21
3. Inspectors of schools ...	4	2	50	12·79	+37·21
4. Inspectress of schools ...	1	Nil	...	12·79	−100
5. Superintendent of Oriental Studies.	2	1	50	12·79	+37·21
6. Principals of Government Oriental Colleges.	2	1	50	12·79	+37·21
7. Headmasters of Government high schools.	22	4	18	12·79	+5 21

Name of post.	Total number held by Indians.	Number held by Muhammadans.	Percentage of 3 to 2.	Population percentage.	Excess or deficit.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Teachers in Government high schools.	386	91	23·57	12·79	+10·78
9. District Inspectors of schools.	16	2	12·5	12·79	-·29
10. Indian District Inspectress of schools.	5	Nil	...	12·79	-100
11. Deputy Inspectors of schools.	29	4	13·79	12·79	+1
12. Sub-Inspectors of schools	192	32	16·66	12·79	+3·87
13. Special Inspecting Officers.	42	28	66·66	12·79	+53·87

STATEMENT B.—NUMBER OF POSTS IN DIFFERENT SERVICES.

1. Indian Educational Service posts held by Indians.	6	1	16·66	12·79	+3·89
2. Class I posts held by Indians.	17	4	23·53	12·79	+10·74
3. Class I posts, Women's branch.	3	2	66·66	12·79	+53·87
4. Class II posts, Men's branch.	131	24	18·32	12·79	+5·53
5. Class II posts, Women's branch.	7	Nil	...	12·79	-100
6. Subordinate Educational Service posts, Upper Division.	86	14	16·28	12·79	+3·49
7. Subordinate Educational Service posts, Lower Division.	473	97	20·51	12·79	+7·72

CHAPTER XIV.—The Education of Special Classes.

I.—ABORIGINALS.

193. The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose from 36,560 to 37,321, and that of other aborigines including Hinduised

aborigines from 46,173 to 51,112. The number of pupils in the different stages of instruction is shown below :—

Stage.	Christian.		Non-Christian.	
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1936-37.	1937-38.
1	2	3	4	5
In colleges	42	43	1	3
In the high school stage ...	987	1,030	810	261
In the middle stage ...	2,315	2,377	1,116	1,212
In the primary stage ..	30,050	30,277	41,129	44,044
In special schools ...	893	676	128	182
In unrecognised schools ...	2,273	2,918	3,589	5,410
Total ...	36,560	37,321	46,173	51,112

194. The number of schools specially intended for aborigines was 1 in Patna against nil in 1936-37 and in Tirhut remained 18. In the other divisions there is not the same need for special schools, because in large areas the aborigines form the bulk of the population. In 1936-37, an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur division for the improvement of Santal education in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purnea. This amount was distributed during the year 1937-38 as follows :—

	Rs.
Monghyr	1,800
Bhagalpur	2,000
Purnea	1,200

In Monghyr, the grant was spent on 16 primary schools and on book-grants to poor pupils. Each school was attended on an average by 20 boys a day who were taught Hindi through the medium of Santali. These schools which have been well distributed throughout the Jamui and Sadr subdivisions are located in areas not served by the existing local board or mission schools. In Bhagalpur the amount was spent on one upper primary and seven lower primary schools in the Banka subdivision. The number of pupils on the rolls of these schools was 395. The local support was encouraging. In Purnea the amount was spent on four new primary schools, (2) two free boarding schools, one for boys and one for girls, (3) capitation allowance for teaching Santal children and (4) teaching appliances and writing materials, etc. In the Santal Parganas there are

still two elementary training schools for men, one maintained by Government and one, an unaided school, under mission management; there are also still two aided training schools for aboriginal women. In Chota Nagpur there are still two aided training schools for aboriginal men and two for aboriginal women. The district committee of Santal Parganas spent Rs. 155 against Rs. 150 on capitation allowance for teaching Santal children.

195. A number of new Paharia (Sauria) schools were opened towards the end of the year. It is reported that an extra 5 per cent of the cess demand in Santal Parganas has been earmarked for primary schools in backward areas.

196. One post-graduate, two senior and seven junior scholarships and ten special free studentships in colleges are reserved for aboriginal students. In 1937-38, aboriginal scholars won five college scholarships and seven middle, ten upper primary and fifty lower primary scholarships against two college, seven middle, seven upper primary and 52 lower primary scholarships in 1936-37. In addition, a sum of Rs. 3,315 has been provided in the budget for 1938-39 for special scholarships for aboriginals reading in secondary schools and colleges.

197. The duality of the language of instruction is reported to be one of the causes of slow progress of education among the Santals. The question of medium of instruction in Santal schools is under examination by the Education Committee appointed by Government whose report is awaited.

198. The total sum spent from Government funds specially for the benefit of the aborigines was Rs. 51,310 against Rs. 45,418 last year.

II.—Depressed classes.

199. The number of Hindus of the depressed classes under instruction shot up from 43,583 to 56,667. The figure gives an unprecedented increase of 30 per cent. The increase is shared by all the divisions as shown below :—

Division.		Year. 1936-37	1937-38.
Patna	..	10,619	14,894
Tirhut	..	7,372	10,957
Bhagalpur	..	12,970	14,318
Chota Nagpur	..	12,622	16,498
Total	..	43,583	56,667

These figures are very satisfactory. It indicates a general awakening among the depressed classes. The number of pupils in the collegiate stage rose from 10 to 12, in the secondary stage, from 1,622 to 1,782, in the primary stage from 38,474 to 50,115, in special schools from 131 to 289 and in unrecognised schools from 3,346 to 4,469.

200. The number of schools specially meant for these classes rose from 177 with 5,222 pupils to 187 with 6,026 pupils. Sooner or later the necessity for these schools may disappear as the pupils of the depressed classes are freely admitted to ordinary schools according to the change in the spirit of the times. In Patna district alone 387 pupils were admitted during the year in schools under the district board. In Darbhanga there are 18 teachers of these classes in primary schools besides four under training in elementary training schools.

201. Mention is made in the reports of the capitation allowances for the teaching of the pupils of these classes which are paid by the district committee of Santal Parganas and the Motihari municipality. The sum spent on such allowances and on books and writing materials amounted to Rs. 4,160. More money can be usefully spent in this way.

202. Two junior scholarships, one of Rs. 15 a month and one of Rs. 10 a month, are still earmarked for the pupils of the depressed classes. A sum of Rs. 2,700 has been distributed during the year for scholarships and book-grants to Harijans (depressed classes) in all grades of institutions but mostly in high and middle schools. A further provision of Rs. 18,310 has been made in the budget for 1938-39 for the same purpose. Government have since decided that with effect from the year 1938-39 all students of the depressed classes reading in colleges should be granted free studentships irrespective of the fact that they are getting any merit scholarships or not. Pupils of the depressed classes won two junior, five middle, and one upper primary and 29 lower primary scholarships against 1, 22, 23, respectively, in the previous year.

203. The total sum spent from public funds for the special benefit of the depressed classes was Rs. 29,540 against Rs. 23,800.

III.—Criminal Tribes.

204. The members of the criminal tribes in the province now number 5,039. The number of children at school rose from 255 to 278, including one in the high stage and 13 in the middle stage. There are still six special schools for these pupils, four in Bhagalpur and two in Chota Nagpur.

IV.—Children in Factories.

205. The number of factory schools fell from 70 to 50. Twenty-one colliery schools in Manbhum ceased to exist and one night school was opened. The industrial undertakings concerned employed 1,320 boys and 282 girls. The school rolls include 2,354 boys and 143 girls who are either employees or children of employees, besides 223 other boys and 28 other girls. The direct expenditure on these schools fell from Rs. 28,888 to Rs. 25,795.

V.—Jains.

206. The number of Jains at school rose from 460 to 563, including nine in the college stage, 54 in the high stage, 78 in the middle stage, 361 in the primary stage, four in special schools and 57 in unrecognized schools

VI.—EDUCATIONALLY BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

207. The education of these classes is being encouraged by a liberal provision of special scholarships and free studentships to remove the educational disabilities from which they suffer. It has since been decided that all Momins reading in colleges should be granted free-studentships, irrespective of the fact that they are getting any merit scholarship or not. In the budget for 1938-39 a sum of Rs. 7,000 for Momins and Rs. 5,000 for other backward classes of Muhammadans has been provided for the purpose. In the matter of admission and appointment to educational institutions, the members of these classes are given preference. A Koeri (B.Sc.) and an Ahir (B.A.) have been admitted to the training college.

CHAPTER XV.—The Education of the Defectives.

208. The school for the blind at Ranchi had 59 pupils against 64 last year and the school at Patna 33 against 32. The former received from Government a recurring grant of Rs. 3,120 and a capital grant of Rs. 3,025 towards the construction of a dormitory and the latter a recurring grant of Rs. 1,920. The Saran district board spent Rs. 360 on scholarships at the blind school at Patna.

209. The school for the deaf mutes at Patna had 17 pupils against seven last year. It received from Government a grant of Rs. 1,100 for its up-keep. A new school was started for these defectives last year at Ranchi. It had 12 pupils on the rolls. It has since applied for a grant from Government. The district board of Shahabad maintains one pupil at the deaf and dumb school in Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 15 a month and another at Patna at a cost of Rs. 7 a month. The district board of Monghyr maintained one pupil in Calcutta at a cost of Rs. 166. Eleven pupils are supported by Government at this school.

210. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia rose from 258 to 305. The school received from Government a grant of Rs. 720 as in the previous year.

CHAPTER XVI.—Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

211. The number of boys in the Reformatory School rose from 225 to 236. The number from Bihar fell from 132 to 126, that from Bengal rose from 73 to 85, that from Assam from 10 to 13, that from Orissa from 9 to 11, while that from Baramba State remained one.

212. The sanitation of the school was improved by filling in the pits of stagnant water in and around the school. The school was provided with an engine for flushing sewers in 1938. One high pressure steam disinfector was installed during the year for disinfecting periodically the clothes and bedding of the inmates.

213. Mr. Webster, who rendered useful service for 18 years as the Superintendent of the school, has since retired. He has been succeeded by Mr. M. G. Mitra.

214. The gross cost of the school fell from Rs. 81,533 to Rs. 77,636 and the net cost from Rs. 78,267 to Rs. 72,809. The decline in the gross cost is satisfactory in view of the rise in the roll number. The profit on the workshop was more than that in 1937.

215. The number of ex-pupils under surveillance rose from 73 to 77. Of these, 67 are leading an honest life, 4 were reconvicted and 6 remained untraced. The number of boys on licence was one as in 1937.

216. There were 32 boys in the artisan classes attached to the school for outside boys on the 31st March. Orders of Government are still awaited for the replacement of the 3-year course by a five-year industrial diploma course.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized Institutions.

217. The number of unrecognized institutions rose from 2,086 to 2,328 and the number of pupils in them from 63,945 to 70,726. These figures indicate that there is a popular demand for more schools but unfortunately they cannot be brought on to the list of recognized schools owing to their failure to reach the requisite standard of efficiency. Their number, however, compared to that of recognized institutions, is small and is likely to diminish in the future. The number of national schools rose from 20 with 1,251 pupils to 24 with 1,461 pupils.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Text-books, Publications and Literary Societies.

218. The constitution of the Text-Book Committee remained the same as in the previous year. The committee and its various sub-committees met four times during the year. The meetings of the sub-committee held in July and February were followed by the meetings of the main committee in August and March.

219. The following table will show the total number of books received as well as the number of those considered or approved by the Text-Book Committee during the years 1936-37 and 1937-38. The number of books left over at the end of the year is also shown :—

	1936-37.	1937-38.
Number of books received during the year (including those left over at the end of the previous year).	932	1,212
Number of books considered by the Text-Book Committee during the year.	420	388
Number of books left over at the end of the year (including those considered by the sub-committee).	512	824

With a view to reducing the work of the office of the Text-Book Committee it was ruled this year that the publishers should submit their books only during the months of January, February and March. In spite this, the pressure of work still continues as shown by the above figures

220. The new procedure for review of text-books by a panel of expert reviewers has been extended as an experimental measure for a further period of two years. Merits of the books submitted for consideration are judged by the reviewers, but, as different books are sent to different reviewers, there is no opportunity to compare the merits of different books on the same subject. The selection of a book therefore merely implies that a minimum standard has been reached. Secrecy is the essence of the system, but, as that has not always been maintained in actual practice drastic steps have been taken to ensure it. In future publishers found guilty of canvassing reviewers will have their books disqualified for consideration by the Text-Book Committee.

221. The sum received from publishers as fees for reviewing books was Rs. 3,118 against Rs. 2,061 in the last year. The cost of the committee was Rs. 1,555 on remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 1,130 on travelling allowance and Rs. 3,458 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations.

222. Complaints were made that there are linguistic defects in many of the Hindustani readers written in the Urdu script. These complaints were duly considered by the Urdu sub-committee and also by the general sub-committee. The committee came to the conclusion that existing books should continue so long as more suitable books are not forthcoming.

223. Now that it has been decided that the medium of matriculation examination of 1942 and onwards will be Hindustani, Bengali and Oriya in all subjects except English literature, there is a demand for books in these languages. The various problems arising from the adoption of a common Hindustani language have been referred by Government to the Hindustani Committee of which mention will be made in Chapter XX. At present some books on history and geography are available in the vernaculars, but books on science and mathematics are comparatively rare.

224. Fair progress has been made in the publication of the teachers' hand-books, required by the new syllabus for primary schools. It is expected that most of the books would be made available in the market before the next session begins in January 1939. Fuller details about this are given in Chapter VII, giving particulars of the hand-books approved or published up to the end of the year.

225. A pamphlet on the teaching of the mother tongue in middle and high schools, which was published by the Superintendent of the Government Press, Gulzarbagh, in 1935-36, as a priced publication of the department was reprinted during the year. The Code of Regulations for European schools was reprinted during the year. The complete curriculum for classes I to XI of schools in Bihar, which was made available in 1936 as a priced publication of the department, was also reprinted during the year. A history of the Santal Parganas in Santali and Paharia has been written by Rev. C. H. Kumar of Taljhari.

226. The number of literary societies and libraries submitting returns rose from 152 to 209. These figures include circulating libraries which

remained 13. The district board of Shahabad abolished the post of the touring librarian. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of a big public library in the Lajpat Rai Park in the town of Bhagalpur. Government grant to the Sinha Library at Patna was raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 temporarily for two years.

227. In the last Quinquennial Review mention was made of the Sanskrit Buddhist texts discovered by the Rev. Rahula Sankrityayana in Tibet. Encouraging progress has been made in their publication by the Bihar and Orissa Research Society. The Government grant of Rs. 1,000 has been restored to its library during the year. Volume III of the descriptive catalogue of manuscripts in Maithili was published during the year.

228. The building of the Oriental Public Library, which was damaged by the earthquake of 1934, was reconstructed and provided with racks and show-cases. No catalogue was published during the year. The contingent grant was raised to Rs. 600. A scheme costing Rs. 15,000 for repairing damaged manuscripts has been submitted to Government.

229. There is a general complaint in the present system of the publication of text-books for use in schools in general and in primary schools in particular. While it is easy to point out defects, it is not so easy to devise remedies. Various measures of improvement are, however, under consideration.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

230. In this chapter a number of miscellaneous topics are dealt with of which the most important are hostels, educational reconstruction at all stages and new experiments which have been tried in different institutions.

231. The number of recognized hostels rose from 541 to 591 and the number of boarders residing in them rose from 20,152 to 22,391 and their expenditure from Rs. 3,48,921 to Rs. 3,79,295. More hostels are necessary if the size of the educational unit is to be increased in the interest of efficiency and economic working. The provision of more hostel accommodation in the existing schools will reduce the need of starting ill-equipped, badly-staffed and inadequately housed institutions competing with them in their neighbourhood. In some middle schools in rural areas pupils have to sleep in class-rooms at night for want of hostel accommodation. One report mentioned the non-payment of any allowance to hostel superintendents of these schools as an obstacle to the provision of extra hostel accommodation. Owing, however, to caste differences, some hostels tend to become expensive. It is reported that one hostel attached to a high school has been compelled to provide four kitchens, one for Hindus, one for Moslems, one for Christians and one for Santals. Mention has already been made in chapters VI and XI of the new hostels constructed during the year in Government and aided institutions.

232. The number of hostels under the students' residence committee at Patna rose from 14 to 15. Of these, nine were maintained by Government, two by private bodies (the Baptist Missionary Society and Theosophical Society) but aided by Government, and the remaining four were unaided. There is need for more hostels attached to colleges, as the existing accommodation is extremely inadequate. Government will not perhaps be able to find funds for this purpose, but the need for a central hostel for college women students is urgent if the higher education of girls is to make any headway since there is not a single institution of this type. A proposal has been submitted to Government and their decision is awaited. The average number of boarders in all the hostels under the students' residence committee at Patna rose from 246 to 281 and that in the hostels managed or aided by Government rose from 153 to 189. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences fell from Rs. 3,164 to Rs. 2,790. The total expenditure on the hostels was Rs. 18,478, including Rs. 14,509 from Government funds. Excluding the cost of the inspector's office, the average sum spent by Government on each boarder in the hostels maintained or aided by public funds was Rs. 62.

233. There was no change in the arrangement for medical inspection of the students in schools and colleges. Medical examination showed that the majority of the students suffer only from minor ailments. Most of them are caused either by malnutrition or inadequate attention to hygienic methods of living. College and school doctors are not therefore over-worked. It would be better if they could pay more attention to the prevention rather than the cure of disease by supervising the living conditions of students and giving expert advice to principals, headmasters and hostel superintendents about their food and messing arrangements. In short, they should serve more as health officers than as doctors and give practical advice to students about their physical welfare. The medical examination of pupils of middle schools is conducted by the health officers of the district boards where such officers exist. One inspector mentions that the work of these officers in some middle schools was neither regular nor useful. The school medical officers deliver lectures on hygiene and sanitation to primary school teachers. In Chota Nagpur 447 teachers are reported to have attended these lectures.

234. First-aid lectures continued to be given in Government high schools and second-grade training schools with the help of Government allowances. In 1937-38, 1,220 students received instruction in first-aid and 572 qualified for certificates, 26 for vouchers, 15 for medallions and 5 for labels. There are Junior Red Cross groups in 17 high schools.

235. Free distribution of quinine in malarious areas was conducted during the year with a grant of Rs. 1,500 as in last year. The number of schools supplied with quinine boxes was 82 in 1937-38 against 81 in 1936-37.

236. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements continued to make progress though there was a slight set back owing to the public

controversy about the affiliation of the Indian section to the Baden Powel headquarter in London. An attempt is being made to give these movements and ndian setting by introducing Bratachari and Sevasamiti methods. The results will be watched with interest.

237. The arrangements for physical education which exist in high schools and colleges are not available in middle and primary schools where there are no physical training instructors or drill-masters. Some Indian games, however, are played in them, though not in a systematic and organized way. It is hoped that under the new scheme of educational reorganization this defect will be remedied and some sort of drill and physical instruction will be introduced in these schools also.

238. Religious instructions, owing to the variety of caste and creed in India, has not proved to be a success. Where it is given, it has no life, or if it is vital, it takes a communal turn. For some time to come, until communal zeal subsides, it may be best to concentrate on ethical instruction which is common to all religions or on social and civic training which will inculcate the duties of citizenship and corporate life in an organized society. This instruction may be accompanied by practical work in the social sphere, such as the rural uplift, mass literacy, co-operative labour, etc. Such practical work is the best antidote to any tendency towards indiscipline.

239. There were a few cases of indiscipline in schools and colleges as a result of the change in the spirit of the times and some interested communal agitation from outside. The boys are, however, beginning to settle down after their temporary excitement and it is expected that their usual good nature and the excellent traditions of Indian education will assert themselves. The pupils of the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda went on strike on a very flimsy issue. It has generally been noticed that some of the troubles in schools and colleges are fomented by some teachers inside and a few agitators outside and that they generally yield to sympathetic and tactful treatment and disciplinary action against the teachers concerned.

240. Educational reconstruction, especially with a view to make education more practical and self-supporting than it is at present, has been much in the forefront and committees have been appointed to consider it from all aspects. In addition to the questionnaires issued by the Government committees, a departmental circular was issued inviting the opinions of school and college teachers on a number of educational topics. The circular has had the effect of making the teachers think more on the policies which they carry out from day to day and make useful suggestions. The Patna College, the Science College and the Board of Secondary Education set up special committees to consider the various problems placed before them and most of the other colleges and schools have followed suit. The result has been a mass of literature which has been placed before the Education Reorganization Committee for its consideration. Some of the institutions are preparing schemes and some have

already started taking action on the lines of the new ideas which are in the air, especially in the matter of vocational and self-supporting education.

241. The Bikram high school, of which mention has been made in chapter VI, maintains an agricultural farm and a dairy. A dairy of 8 cows has been started for the hostel attached to the Goreakothi high school for the supply of milk to its inmates with the help of a capital of Rs. 650, which was borrowed at 12 per cent interest. The scheme now appears to be self-supporting and, besides supplying good quality milk to the boarders, offers an object lesson in self-help and self-organization, which deserves to be widely imitated. Co-operative stores have been started in some schools and colleges to cater for the needs of the students, but they are not generally successful as the principles of co-operation are not understood and very little voluntary help is forthcoming for running them.

242. The question of a common script and common numerals has been canvassed, but no public agreement has yet been arrived at, though a large number of departmental officers are in favour of adopting common English numerals as the first step in the direction of a common language with a common script. More teachers are getting to be bi-lingual in this heterogeneous province and Hindustani, as a result of press propaganda, is increasingly being accepted as the language of instruction and social intercourse. The difficulties, however, in the way of its universal adoption are considerable. Its double script is a great handicap and its vocabulary has yet to be settled before a considerable body of literature can grow and influence the thought of the people. Many educationists have stressed the need of special institutions for training in fine arts, physical culture and military science, while others have deplored the comparative backwardness of teaching facilities in natural and social sciences in the province. All these suggestions have been placed before the Education Reorganization Committee. Visual instruction through magic lanterns and cinemas and mass oral instruction by means of a broadcasting station and village libraries have been advocated. Some schemes in this connection have been prepared, but they are awaiting the provision of funds.

CHAPTER XX.—Conferences and Committees.

243. The recommendations of the matriculation committee in the form of amendments to the Patna University Regulations providing for the matriculation examination being conducted in Hindustani, Bengali or Oriya as the medium of instruction in all subjects except English from 1942 were approved by Government during the year.

244. Government have appointed three committees during the year, namely (1) the Education Reorganization Committee, (2) the Hindustani Committee and (3) the Education Code Revision Committee, to advise them on educational reforms. Relating to the first the Senate passed the following resolution :—

" That the Senate recommend to Government that they do appoint a committee to report on the progress of education in Bihar primary,

secondary and university and technical, industrial and professional, and to prepare scheme for its expansion and intensification always keeping in view the needs of their economic condition and financial resources of the Provincial Government."

245. In making recommendations the committee has been asked to pay special attention to the practical side of education, to the need for the study of ancient history, traditions and culture of Bihar and to the necessary revision of the curriculum or syllabus with a view to bringing education into closer touch with the life of the people, their daily needs and requirements and the problems that confront the province. Although the scope of the enquiry is wide, Government expressed the hope that it would be possible for the committee, without entering into details or undertaking extensive enquiries, to indicate the general lines of reform having regard to the objects set forth above and the financial resources of the province. The committee met for the first time on the 19th March when its proceedings were opened by the Hon'ble Minister of Education.

246. The idea underlying the appointment of the second committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rajendra Prashad is to set up a satisfactory standard for Hindustani as the common language to be used as the medium of instruction, to consider the specific problems pertaining to the question of preparation of text-books and to give an authoritative solution of all questions that might arise in this connection. In particular, the committee has been asked to undertake the following duties :—

(1) Text-books should be prepared by competent authorities and should be examined and approved by the committee.

(2) A dictionary of words used by standard authors of Hindi and Urdu should be compiled.

(3) A grammar on modern lines giving the analysis of the phonetic and morphological system of Hindi and Urdu and a generous treatment of the rules of combination and derivation should be drawn up.

(4) A dictionary of technical terms for the use of Hindi and Urdu authors should be compiled.

(5) An English-Hindustani dictionary for the use of translators should be compiled.

The first meeting of the Committee, which was opened by the Hon'ble Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, the Minister of Education, was held on the 23rd of March.

247. The third committee has been appointed to advise Government on the question of the revision of the rules and orders contained in the Bihar and Orissa Education Code. The committee met once during the year on the 11th January 1938.

248. A committee was appointed by the Board of Secondary Education to examine the present rules of recognition and to submit a report on

the principles governing the recognition of high schools. It has submitted its report and has suggested some modifications in the existing rules which will be considered by the bigger committees referred to above along with another report of the Board on the reform of secondary education.

249. The annual conference of divisional inspecting officers was held at Patna. Similar conferences were held in each division. The District Educational conference at Muzaffarpur was opened by the Hon'ble Dr. Saiyid Mahmud, Ministe of Education. An educational exhibition was also held in connection with it. At the Monghyr district educational conference, the school medical officer, Bhagalpur division, read a paper on " Tuberculosis in early childhood and its prevention". Mr. N. C. Chattarji, professor of the Patna Training College, read his paper on " classification and ranking of schools based on educational measurement ". The district inspectors, deputy inspectors and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinates. Guru gatherings were held by the sub-inspectors in their respective circles.

CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

250. The year under review was the first year of provincial autonomy under the new constitution and it would have been surprising if certain abnormal features, which increased greatly the work of the department, had not accompanied such an epoch-making change. There were as many as two changes in the Ministry implying considerable change in the policy of Government regarding education. This change has curiously coincided with almost a complete change in the personnel at the helm of affairs in the department : I succeeded Mr. Blair, who completed a long record of 25 years' faithful and efficient service to the province, as Director towards the end of the year, while Mr. Khan was succeeded as Deputy Director by Mr. G. N. Sinha, an officer in class I of the Provincial Educational Service. The headship of the two premier colleges of the province underwent a change, while the Patna Inspectorship suffered a similar fate. These changes, coupled with the new demands, made on the department in response to the popular forces of the day, subjected it to a strain and stress which it has not been called upon to bear in the past. But the department has risen equal to the occasion. It has rapidly adjusted itself to the new circumstances and the needs of the moment. The number of institutions and pupils under instruction has increased in spite of a noticeable decrease of expenditure. Consolidation has gone side by side with expansion.

251. There is, however, one element of anxiety in the situation. Our educational system is lopsided and its different parts are still developing at an uneven rate. There is too little education at the bottom and there are too few facilities for the education of girls and the backward classes, such as aboriginals and the scheduled castes. In spite of increased unemployment, the increase in the number of scholars at the secondary and higher stages has been proportionately greater than at the primary stage. It is doubtful whether the growth of primary education in the province is

keeping pace with the growth of its population. These obvious and serious defects have to be corrected and for this purpose a number of committees have been set up to study the situation in all its aspects and devise appropriate remedies. As soon as this necessary period of introspection and self-examination is over the department will hasten, with cautious but sure steps, to carry out the suggested improvements with the help of funds voted by the legislature.

252. I cannot close this report without expressing my deep thanks to the large number of official and non-official gentlemen who have helped in the work of the department. The subordinate officers have worked loyally and cheerfully in spite of the adverse effects of the earthquake and economic depression and the growing volume of work. A word of thanks is also due to my own office for the extra work it has put in during the year and the additional materials which it has prepared for the compilation of this report.

H. R. BATHEJA,

The 23rd December 1938. *Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.*

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

	For males.			
	Govern-ment.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.
1	2	3	4	5
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.				
UNIVERSITY	...	...	...	1
BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	1	...	...	...
COLLEGES—				
Arts and Science	3	...	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...
Education	1	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	1	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second-grade Colleges.	1	...	...	2
Totals ...	9	...	...	5
High schools	18	...	...	123
Middle schools ... English ...	4	298	15	290
Middle schools ... Vernacular ...	...	69	2	14
Primary schools	6	2,859	415	14,660
Totals ...	28	3,226	432	15,087
SPECIAL SCHOOLS—				
Art	...	...	...	...
Law	1	...	...	...
Medical	1	...	...	...
Normal and Training	59	...	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ...	19	1	...	13
Commercial	1	...	...	4
Agricultural	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives	...	...	...	3
Other schools	6	1	...	206
Totals ...	88	2	...	228
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	125	3,228	432	15,320
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	125	3,228	432	15,320

Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

		For females.					
Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	210	1	...	...	12	...	13
96	703	1	1	1	19	6	28
1	86	...	2	...	7	1	10
844	18,784 (a)	3	129	81	1,705	101	2,019
1,010	19,783	5	132	82	1,743	108	2,070
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	62	3	...	...	6	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	34(b)	...	...	...	7	2	9
9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	349	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	466	3	...	...	14	2	19
1,158	20,263	8	132	82	1,757	110	2,089
2,113	2,113(c)	...	...	...	...	215	215
3,271	22,376	8	132	82	1,757	325	2,304

(a) Includes 120 night schools.

(b) Includes 1 night school.

(c) ... night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of scholars attending educational

	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ...	2,027	1,905	800	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	312	247	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	260	221	173	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	46	44	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	272	239	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	64	74	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2,981	2,730	1,307	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ...	8,233	7,336	907	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. English ...	726	616	19	41,488	32,881	1,805	2,778	2,171	...
In Middle schools. Vernacular ...	...	...	...	8,724	6,848	426	192	164	...
In Primary schools ...	413	299	...	174,228	127,945	29	28,293	21,437	1
Totals ...	9,372	8,251	926	224,440	167,674	2,260	31,263	23,772	1
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	79	75	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	218	154	172	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	1,314	1,219	1,262	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools. ...	1,343	1,106	235	17	15	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools (2)	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	236	205	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	1,148	854	279	34	15	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,363	3,634	2,209	51	30	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	16,716	14,615	4,442	224,491	167,704	2,260	31,263	23,772	1
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	16,716	14,615	4,442	224,491	167,704	2,260	31,263	23,772	1

(1) Includes Survey schools (none in the province).
(2) Includes Clerical schools.

(a) Includes 44 M.A. and 2 M.Sc. students of the colleges at Patna reading Law also.
(b) Excludes 44 M.A. and 2 M.Sc. students shown against "Arts and Science".
(c) Includes 187 students not reading the University Course.
(d) Includes 3,335 scholars of night schools.

Institutions for Males in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 17.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2,093	1,898	607	...	...	...	(a)4,120	3,803	1,407	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)312	247	74	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	260	221	173	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	46	44	39	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)272	239	167	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	74	54	...
2,093	1,898	607	...	...	...	5,074	4,628	1,914	38
36,429	32,163	3,460	17,409	14,384	1,519	62,071	53,883	5,886	127
38,400	30,906	2,304	11,920	9,178	689	95,312	75,752	4,817	1,361
1,715	1,340	34	79	74	...	10,710	8,426	460	232
5,09,762	394,461	1,129	29,791	22,815	170	(d)742,487	566,957	1,329	49,207
5,86,306	458,870	6,927	59,199	46,451	2,378	910,580	705,018	12,492	50,927
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	79	75	25	...
...	—	...	...	...	...	218	154	172	1
44	44	40	11	11	11	1,369	1,274	1,313	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,072	617	207	23	21	...	(e)2,455	1,759	442	...
277	157	8	298	222	...	600	400	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	236	205	236	...
109	98	100	12	9	...	121	107	100	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8,186	6,664	550	5,041	4,099	837	14,409	11,632	1,666	161
9,688	7,580	905	5,385	4,362	848	19,487	15,606	3,962	186
598,087	468,348	8,439	64,584	50,813	3,226	935,141	725,252	18,368	51,151
...	...	...	65,396	...	...	(f)65,396	...	...	3,523
598,087	468,348	8,439	129,980	50,813	3,226	1,000,537	7,25,252	18,368	54,674

(e) Includes 398 scholars of night schools.

(f) Includes 1,608 scholars of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational Institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING In Recognized Institutions.									
University and Intermediate Education.									
Arts and Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School and Special Education.									
In High schools ...	449	337	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. English ...	306	233	23	128	70	...	232	163	...
In Middle schools. Vernacular	...	...	...	222	118	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	437	305	7	5,443	3,897	...	4,579	3,276	...
Totals ...	1,192	875	83	5,793	4,085	...	4,811	3,439	...
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	151	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial school(b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	151	129	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for recognized institutions.	1,343	1,004	212	5,793	4,085	...	4,811	3,439	...
In unrecognized institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals, all institutions for females.	1,343	1,004	212	5,793	4,085	...	4,811	3,439	...
Grand totals, all institutions, males and females.	18,059	15,619	4,654	230,284	171,789	2,260	36,074	27,211	1

(a) Includes Survey

for females in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Aided.			Unaided.						
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 17.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,606	2,229	541	...	...	...	3,055	2,566	594	54
3,649	3,185	1,232	785	615	148	5,100	4,266	1,403	348
955	855	537	47	40	38	1,224	1,013	575	6
46,446	36,388	989	2,872	2,239	...	59,777	46,105	996	2,219
53,656	42,657	3,299	3,704	2,894	186	69,156	53,950	3,568	2,627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	123	122	...	...	...	277	252	251	...
336	304	130	42	31	21	378	335	151	...
53	45	53	...	...	...	53	45	53	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
515	472	305	42	31	21	708	632	455	...
54,171	43,129	3,604	3,746	2,925	207	69,864	54,582	4,023	2,627
...	...	...	5,330	..	...	5,330	...	...	59
54,171	43,129	3,604	9,076	2,925	207	75,194	54,582	4,023	2,686
652,258	511,477	12,043	139,056	53,738	3,433	1,075,731	779,834	22,391	...

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 82,636, spent by the Public Works

Miscellaneous (on page xi) includes the following main items :—
Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,27,920.

	Goverment Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	4,009	...	...	...	...	4,009
Arts and Science Colleges ...	5,56,715	...	...	1,61,859	876	7,19,450
Law	...	...	...	39,839	1,130	40,969
Medicine	1,81,336	...	...	37,698	...	2,19,034
Education	49,525	...	...	722	275	50,522
Engineering	1,19,774	...	...	19,584	...	1,39,358
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	54,344	...	...	6,201	(c) 4,500	65,045
Intermediate Colleges ...	3,148	...	...	8,503	286	11,937
Totals ...	9,68,851	...	...	2,74,406	7,067	12,50,324
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High Schools	3,46,148	...	...	2,57,039	10,815	6,14,002
Middle schools { English ...	20,416	...	...	6,726	98	27,240
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	4,576	...	...	145	...	4,721
Totals ...	3,71,140	...	...	2,63,910	10,913	6,45,963
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	4,646	...	4,646
Medical schools	58,558	...	...	11,747	...	70,305
Training schools	2,05,179	...	...	434	272	2,05,885
Engineering schools* ...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	3,50,303	...	...	12,743	11,221	3,74,267
Commercial schools†	1,564	...	...	732	...	2,296
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	67,283	...	...	...	15,060	82,343
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	75,184	...	...	...	...	75,184
Totals ...	7,58,071	...	...	30,302	26,553	8,14,926
TOTAL DIRECT ...	20,98,062	...	...	5,68,618	44,533	27,11,213
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT.	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Su[illegible]

males in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Department on Educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) ... ... Rs. 2,97,348.

Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ... ,, 3,55,042.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21,900	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,371	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,316	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,587	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,504	...	...
196	3,88,934	14,860	3,12,696	11,562	7,28,248	37,878	1,50,716	8,316
...	1,16,334	3,043	34,858	361	1,54,596	...	9,619	780
...	9,95,270	2,09,992	2,19,003	1,27,658	15,51,923	7,090	19,24,125	77,245
196	15,00,538	2,27,895	5,66,557	1,39,581	24,34,767	3,15,472	20,84,460	86,341
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,034	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,829	...	...	...	1,829	16,853	1,021	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,708	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,140	854	555
...	234	...	...	...	234	47,564	...	360
...	2,063	...	...	...	2,063	78,299	1,875	1,023
196	15,02,601	2,27,895	5,66,557	1,39,581	24,36,830	5,71,358	20,86,335	87,364
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	2,73,143	10,482	3,05,525	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges ...	1,51,317	25,600	3,22,288	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	9,456	3,957	23,729	...	...	...
Totals ...	4,33,916	40,039	6,51,542	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	9,89,641	1,68,568	14,28,713	4,05,357	69,892	4,75,249
Middle schools { English ...	3,54,998	1,22,943	6,74,851	85,904	73,589	1,59,493
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	5,097	5,642	21,138	...	839	839
Primary schools	3,77,557	4,23,969	28,09,986	24,195	44,015	68,210
Total ...	17,27,293	7,21,122	49,34,688	5,15,456	1,88,335	7,03,791
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	...	2,645	7,679	...	1,704	1,704
Engineering schools * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	1,682	1,43,183	1,62,847	...	960	960
Commercial schools†	5,521	476	8,705	8,872	13	8,885
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	1,534	7,297	16,380	...	36	36
Other schools	797	1,13,097	1,61,818	82	2,04,491	2,04,573
Totals ...	9,534	2,06,698	3,57,429	8,954	2,07,204	2,16,158
TOTAL DIRECT ..	21,70,743	10,27,859	59,43,659	5,24,410	(a)3,95,539	9,19,943
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT.	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Includes Survey schools.

†Includes clerical schools.

(a) Includes Rs. 4,169 buildi

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*concld.*

	Total indirect expenditure from—					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,22,137	...	...	...	...	1,22,137
Inspection	6,91,091	...	1,517	...	9,905	7,02,513
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	3,06,565	4,74,963	33,100	60,991	3,56,508	12,32,127
Miscellaneous* (*vide* page viii) ...	3,26,507	1,20 120	3,497	2,07,429	2,22,757	8,80,310
Total indirect ...	14,46,309	5,95,083	38,114	2,68,420	5,89,170	29,37,087
	Total direct expenditure from—					
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	21,900	...	...	2,73,143	10,482	3,05,525(b)
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	4,009	...	...	...	...	4,009(b)
Arts and Science Colleges ...	7,02,086	...	...	3,13,176	26,476	10,41,738
Law	...	...	...	39,839	1,130	40,969
Medicine	1,81,336	...	...	37,698	...	2,19,034
Education	49,525	...	...	722	275	50,522
Engineering	1,19,774	...	...	19,584	...	1,39,358
Agriculture...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	54,344	...	...	6,201	4,500	65,045
Intermediate Colleges ...	13,464	...	...	17,959	4,243	35,666
Totals ...	11,46,438	...	...	7,08,322	47,106	19,01,866
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	6,20,821	...	...	16,52,037	2,45,106	25,17,964
Middle schools — English ...	58,490	5,39,650	23,176	7,60,324	2,08,192	15,89,832
Middle schools — Vernacular ...	...	1,25,953	3,823	39,955	6,842	1,76,573
Primary schools	11,666	29,19,395	2,87,237	6,20,900	5,95,642	44,34,840
Totals ...	6,90,977	35,84,998	3,14,236	30,73,216	10,55,782	87,19,209
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	4,646	...	4,646
Medical schools	58,558	...	...	11,747	...	70,305
Normal and Training schools ...	2,10,213	...	...	434	4,621	2,15,268
Engineering schools*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	3,67,156	2,850	108	14,425	1,55,364	5,39,903
Commercial schools†	4,272	...	...	15,125	489	19,886
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	67,283	...	...	...	15,060	82,343
Schools for Defectives ...	6,140	854	555	1,534	7,333	16,416
Other schools	1,22,748	234	360	879	3,17,588	4,41,809
Totals ...	8,36,370	3,938	1,023	48,790	5,00,455	13,90,576
TOTAL DIRECT ...	(a) 26,73,785	35,88,936	3,15,259	38,30,328	16,03,343	1,20,11,651
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT AND INDIRECT.	41,20,085	41,84,019	3,53,?73	40,98,748	21,92,513	1,49,48,738

*Includes Survey schools.
†Includes clerical schools.
(a) Includes Rs. 4,169 building grants from Government funds to unaided schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 2,489 spent by the

*Miscellaneous (vide page xv) includes the following main items:—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 24,511.

—	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	44,459	...	...	15,161	487	60,107
Middle schools English ...	20,602	...	...	...	...	20,602
Middle schools Vernacular ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	7,002	...	...	578	...	7,580
Totals ...	72,063	...	...	15,739	487	88,289
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	34,508	...	...	...	...	34,508
Engineering schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	34,508	...	...	...	...	34,508
TOTAL DIRECT FOR FEMALES	1,06,571	...	...	15,739	487	1,22,797
Total Direct for Males ...	20,98,062	...	...	5,68,618	44,533	27,11,213
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT FOR ...						

females in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) ... ... Rs. 81,947.
Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ... ,, 27,232.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	63,300	...	...
...	4,600	3,202	816	...	8,618	26,517	...	5,115
...	5,068	...	...	...	5,068	7,884	...	1,010
...	49,387	43,541	1,045	1,328	95,301	25,584	1,64,930	45,508
...	59,055	46,743	1,861	1,328	1,08,987	1,23,285	1,64,930	51,633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,118	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,459	...	...
...	59,055	46,743	1,861	1,328	1,08,987	1,45,744	1,64,930	51,633
196	15,02,601	2,27,895	5,66,557	1,39,581	24,36,830	5,71,358	20.86.335	87,364
196	15,61,656	2,74,638	5,68,418	1,40,909	25,45,817	7,17,102	22,51,265	1,38,997

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*contd.*

—	Aided Institutions—*concld.*			Recognised Unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	66,040	52,034	1,81,374	...	...	...
Middle schools { English ...	10,315	44,435	86,382	2,943	26,774	29,717
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	1,089	8,886	18,869	...	1,152	1,152
Primary schools	40,120	73,359	3,49,501	157	5,371	5,528
Totals ...	1,17,564	1,78,714	6,36,126	3,100	33,297	36,397
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	749	6,920	25,787	...	...	...
Engineering schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	33	12,687	16,701	...	396	396
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	840	1,200	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	782	20,447	43,688	...	396	396
TOTAL DIRECT FOR FEMALES	1,18,346	1,99,161	6,79,814	3,100	33,693	36,793
Total Direct for Males ...	21,70,743	10,27,859	59,43,659	5,24,410	3,95,539	9,19,949
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT FOR ALL.	22,89,089	12,27,020	66,23,473	5,27,510	(d) 4,29,232	9,56,742

(*d*) Includes Rs. 4,169 building grants to unaided schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concld.*

	Total indirect expenditure from—					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	6,450	...	...	...	...	6,450
Inspection	56,423	...	...	...	1,605	58,028
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	16,490	10,140	24,269	...	1,47,580	1,98,479
*Miscellaneous (*vide* page xii)	45,521	16,833	2,136	14,734	54,466	1,33,690
Total Indirect ...	1,24,884	26,973	26,405	14,734	2,03,651	3,96,647
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Total direct expenditure from—					
Arts colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,07,759	...	...	81,201	52,521	2,41,481
Middle schools { English ...	47,119	4,600	8,317	14 074	71,209	1,45,319
Middle schools { Vernacular ...	7,884	5,068	1,010	1,089	10,038	25,089
Primary schools	32,586	2,14,317	89,049	41,900	80,058	4,57,910
Totals ...	1,95,348	2,23,985	98,376	1,38,264	2,13,826	8,69,799
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	52,626	...	...	749	6,920	60,295
Engineering schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	3,981	...	...	33	13,083	17,097
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	360	...	...	...	840	1,200
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	56,967	...	...	782	20,843	78,592
TOTAL DIRECT FOR FEMALES	2,52,315	2,23,985	98,376	1,39,046	2,34,669	9,48,391
Total Direct for Males ...	26,73,785	35,88,936	3,15,259	38,30,328	16,03,343	1,20,11,651
GRAND TOTAL DIRECT FOR ALL.	(d) 29,26,100	38,12,921	4,13,635	39,69,374	18,38,012	1,29,60,042
Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for females.	3,77,199	2,50,958	1,24,781	1,53,780	4,38,320	13,45,038
Ditto for males ...	41,20,085	41,84,019	3,53,373	40,98,748	21,92,513	1,49,48,738
Grand totals (Direct and Indirect) for all.	(a) 44,97,284	(b) 44,34,977	(c) 4,78,154	42,52,528	26,30,833	1,62,93,776

(a) Includes Rs. 5,489 paid by other Governments for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.
(b) Includes Rs. 27,58,574 from Government funds for Primary Education.
(c) Includes Rs. 1,78,455 from Government funds for Primary Education. Government also paid Rs. 1,50,042 to local bodies for Secondary Education.
(d) Includes Rs. 4,169 building grants to unaided schools.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving

Race or creed.		Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Higher castes.	Hindus. Others.
		1	2	3	4
Total population		6,718	158,799	10,554,795	2,489,167
SCHOOL EDUCATION.	CLASSES.				
	Infant	118	6,386	163,905	24,760
Primary	I	74	3,822	106,048	10,198
	II	68	3,378	95,954	7,369
	III	56	2,919	83,047	5,189
	IV	51	2,083	53,271	2,621
	V	35	1,703	42,807	1,514
*Middle	VI	39	1,042	28,192	894
	VII	29	826	25,533	654
High	VIII	27	376	10,154	187
	IX	20	292	7,751	108
	X	10	217	6,765	83
	XI	2	154	5,431	51
Total ...		529	23,198	628,948	53,618
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.					
Intermediate classes	1st year	4	14	1,210	4
	2nd year	2	18	1,121	4
Degree classes	1st year	3	7	523	1
	2nd year	1	10	433	2
	3rd year	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes	1st year	...	2	107	...
	2nd year	1	...	81	...
Research students		...	...	3	...
Total ...		11	51	3,478	11
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		540	23,249	632,426	53,629
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		1	2,231	39,220	4,564
GRAND TOTAL ...		541	25,480	671,646	58,193

*Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments

general education in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married boys.	Total number of married boys of and above the age of 18 years.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,054,119	341	136	3,563	977,239	16,244,587	...	...	...
36,861	3	8	99	17,208	249,348	235,536	10,093	164
22,184	5	1	129	7,766	150,227	140,234	9,937	131
18,077	2	1	102	5,669	130,620	121,578	12,095	197
13,484	4	...	124	4,482	109,296	100,028	14,488	204
6,486	3	...	113	2,135	66,763	59,159	9,127	66
5,300	5	1	100	1,391	52,946	46,204	9,107	151
3,878	...	...	77	650	34,772	29,070	6,780	173
3,616	...	2	91	455	31,206	25,952	7,968	580
1,684	1	1	48	110	12,588	8,133	2,103	314
1,293	...	1	29	57	9,551	6,053	2,134	517
1,193	1	1	16	44	8,329	5,714	2.327	806
939	...	...	12	45	6,634	4,063	2,280	1,248
114,995	24	16	940	40,012	862,280	781,724	88,438	4,551
195	...	...	2	4	1,433	940	392	295
149	...	...	2	3	1,299	833	494	432
69	...	...	...	1	604	376	258	233
78	...	...	...	1	525	344	278	269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	...	...	...	127	75	54	48
11	...	...	...	...	93	55	40	39
1	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3
521	...	...	4	9	4,085	2,632	1,519	1,319
115,516	24	16	944	40,021	866,365	784,356	89,957	5,870
10,920	...	...	13	4,983	61,932	52,992	4,267	850
126,436	24	16	957	45,004	928,297	837,348	94.224	6,720

begin from classes VII and IX respectively, in European Schools.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving

Race or creed.		Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	
				Higher castes.	Others.
		1	2	3	4
Total population		5,208	161,460	10,295,681	2,575,400
SCHOOL EDUCATION.	CLASSES.				
Primary	Infant	203	4,512	30,959	1,483
	I	79	2,357	16,353	513
	II	57	1,959	12,981	349
	III	60	1,474	8,738	214
	IV	69	1,104	2,803	56
	V	46	792	1,870	24
*Middle	VI	40	525	649	17
	VII	46	362	505	3
High	VIII	23	115	198	...
	IX	12	65	112	1
	X	6	39	84	...
	XI	...	10	58	2
Total ...		641	13,314	75,310	2,661
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.					
Intermediate classes	1st year	1	...	9	...
	2nd year	1	1	10	...
Degree classes	1st year	...	...	9	...
	2nd year	1	1	2	...
	3rd year	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes	1st year	...	...	...	...
	2nd year	...	...	...	...
Research students		...	...	...	...
Total ...		3	2	30	...
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS		644	13,316	75,340	2,661
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS		...	755	5,248	236
GRAND TOTAL ...		644	14,071	80,588	2,897

*Lines could not be drawn, as the middle and high departments

general education in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married girls.	Total number of married girls of and above the age of 14 years.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2,086,198	182	85	2,001	1,0(0,332	16,126,547	...	...	...
10,854	2	27	48	956	49,043	42,115	858	7
5,930	2	4	42	319	25,629	21,053	912	11
3,845	...	...	47	239	19,477	15,566	916	10
2,402	...	1	28	140	13,066	9,765	976	27
190	2	...	30	74	4,328	2,608	220	25
98	...	...	15	56	2,901	1,644	175	30
32	...	...	11	26	1,300	514	47	18
20	...	...	3	15	954	356	40	20
16	...	...	2	...	354	48	7	6
6	...	...	2	...	198	9	3	2
4	...	...	1	1	135	10	2	1
1	...	...	...	...	71	3	2	2
23,438	6	32	229	1,835	117,456	93,691	4,158	159
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	1
...	..	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35	...	1	1
23,428	6	32	229	1,835	117,491	93,691	4,159	106
2,364	...	...	...	191	8,794	7,336	244	17
25,792	6	32	229	2,026	126,285	101,027	4,403	177

being [illegible] in European Schools.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Higher castes.	Hindus. Others.
	1	2	3	4
SCHOOL EDUCATION.				
Art schools	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	70	...
Medical schools	...	...	158	2
Normal and Training schools	...	97	926	45
Engineering and Surveying schools	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	60	225	1,565	152
Commercial schools	...	25	489	14
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	6	112	34
Schools for Defectives	...	32	41	1
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	108	10,835	99
Totals	60	493	14,196	347
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.				
Law	1	1	261	...
Medicine	...	4	207	...
Education	...	1	37	...
Engineering	...	2	75	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	2	46	...
Totals ...	1	10	626	...
GRAND TOTALS ...	61	503	14,822	347

(*a*) Excludes 44 M.A. and

(*b*) Excludes 187 students

and special education in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married boys.	Total number of married boys of and above the age of 18 years.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	79	45	79	79
57	...	...	...	...	217	141	159	159
266	...	...	...	35	1,369	1,349	1,009	926
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
336	...	2	72	43	2,455	1,451	444	376
72	...	...	...	...	600	206	410	396
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	...	1	4	236	236	...	...
9	...	...	...	14	97	32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,203	...	...	...	3	14,248	11,931	5,356	3,538
4,031	...	2	73	99	19,301	15,391	7,457	5,474
48	...	...	...	1	(a)312	224	217	217
46	...	...	...	...	257	99	203	203
7	...	...	...	1	46	32	38	38
7	...	...	...	1	(b)85	35	33	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	1	...	64	31	24	24
123	...	...	1	3	764	421	515	515
4,154	...	2	74	102	20,065	15,812	7,972	5,989

2 M.Sc. Scholars.

not reading a University Course.

NERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

——	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus. Higher castes.	Hindus. Others.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married girls.	Total number of married girls of and above the age of 14 years.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
SCHOOL EDUCATION.													
t schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.w schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
edical schools...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
ormal and Training schools.	...	120	106	3	48	...	...	...	...	277	180	88	88
ngineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
echnical and Industrial schools.	...	336	36	...	1	...	...	...	5	378	231	54	54
ommercial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
gricultural school.	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	53	53	...	...
eformatory schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
hools for Defectives.	...	16	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	24	4	...	...
hools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ther schools ..	..	124	8	16	13	...	...	...	...	161	115	67	67
Totals ...	...	644	154	19	66	...	...	...	11	894	583	209	209
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
aw ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
edicine ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
ducation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
RAND TOTALS...	...	645	156	19	66	...	...	...	11	897	583	209	209

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers. Possessing a degree.		Untrained teachers. Possessing no degree.		Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric, or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	3	14	..	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	18
District Board and Municipal.	...	22	5,776	656	...	1	1	13	2,005	6,454	2,020	8,474
Aided ...	1	33	9,964	1,796	...	2	4	9	9,066	11,794	9,081	20,875
Unaided ...	1	1	350	46	..	...	...	1	796	398	797	1,195
Total ...	2	59	16,104	2,498	...	3	5	23	11,868	18,663	11,899	30,562
Middle schools—												
Government ...	5	6	16	...	...	...	1	1	3	27	5	32
District Board and Municipal.	5	363	1,254	19	...	22	50	188	528	1,641	788	2,429
Aided ...	22	298	678	13	...	25	64	174	537	1,011	800	1,811
Unaided ...	6	87	162	7	...	5	24	43	237	262	309	571
Total ...	38	754	2,110	39	...	52	139	406	1,305	2,941	1,902	4,843
High schools—												
Government ...	172	77	79	...	...	6	8	40	33	328	87	415
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	264	332	140	...	...	215	180	310	338	736	1,043	1,779
Unaided ...	103	136	31	...	...	57	163	90	269	270	579	849
Total ...	539	545	250	...	...	278	351	440	640	1,334	1,709	3,043
GRAND TOTAL	579	1,358	18,464	2,537	...	333	495	869	13,813	22,938	15,510	38,448

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.						
						Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric. or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
Primary schools—												
Government ...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	1	12	1	13
District Board and Municipal.	...	3	82	41	1	...	...	...	164	127	164	291
Aided ...	3	23	227	80	...	...	...	...	975	333	975	1,308
Unaided ...	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	64	19	64	83
Total ...	3	26	332	129	1	...	...	...	1,204	491	1,204	1,695
Middle schools—												
Government ..	1	2	8	...	...	..	...	...	...	11	...	11
District Board and Municipal.	...	1	18	2	...	...	...	...	9	21	9	30
Aided ...	4	25	130	21	...	...	3	1	60	180	64	244
Unaided ...	1	3	18	7	...	...	5	...	12	29	17	46
Total ...	6	31	174	30	...	...	8	1	81	241	90	331
High schools—												
Government ...	5	2	6	...	...	1	1	1	3	13	6	19
District Board and Municipal.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Aided ...	17	43	47	2	2	7	10	12	28	111	57	168
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	45	53	2	2	8	11	13	31	124	63	187
GRAND TOTAL	31	102	559	161	3	8	19	14	1,316	856	1,357	2,213

GENERAL TABLE VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education in Bihar during the official year 1937-38.

Total Anglo-Indian and European population.			Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population to that at school.		
Males—	Females—	Total—	Males—	Females—	Total—
6,718	5,208	11,926	7·5	12·1	9·5

	Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1938.	Number of females in institutions for males and *vice versa*.	Number of non-Europeans on the roll (*a*).	Teachers. Trained.	Teachers. Untrained.	Direct Expenditure from— Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.											
High schools ...	2	317	...	56	22	5	21,314	...	46,106	8,201	75,621
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	2	47	23	2	2	2	1,369	...	1,285	2,982	5,636
Total ...	4	364	23	58	24	7	22,683	...	47,391	11,183	81,257
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
High schools ...	2	494	52	103	24	7	16,759	...	41,353	8,454	66,566
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	11	470	204	26	22	14	12,519	...	28,282	26,017	66,818
Total ...	13	964	256	129	46	21	29,278	...	69,635	34,471	1,33,384
GRAND TOTAL FOR MALES AND FEMALES.	17	1,328	...	187	70	28	51,961	...	1,17,026	45,654	2,14,641
Inspection ...							3,324	...	...	...	3,324
Buildings, etc.							5,332	...	...	27,110	32,442
Miscellaneous...							36,842	...	34,099	36,641	1,07,582
Total Indirect							45,498	...	34,099	63,751	1,43,348
GRAND TOTAL, DIRECT AND INDIRECT.							97,459	...	1,51,125	1,09,405	3,57,989

Expenditure on buildings by the Public Works Department—Nil.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—

	Rs.
Scholarships and stipends ...	10,853
Hostel charges (recurring) ..	75,426
Contingencies and Miscellaneous.	21,303
Total ...	1,07,582

... Municipal Funds. ... Europeans

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar, for the official year 1937-38.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	94	25	119	57	12	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	20	...	20	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	135	...	135	61	...	61	1	...	1	1	...	1
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	20	1	21	10	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ...	374	66	440	226	26	252	1	...	1	1	...	1
B. Sc. (Pass) ...	63	...	63	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	193	...	193	97	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B., B. S. Final. Part I	72	...	72	37	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B., B. S. Final. Part II	60	...	60	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	25	...	25	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
M. Ed.	10	...	1[illegible]	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	958	98	1,056	463	46	509	11	...	11	7	...	7
Intermediate in Science	40[illegible]	23	430	240	7	247	1	...	1	1	...	1
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	4[illegible]	14	55	36	9	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preliminary Law ...	209	...	209	106	...	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
First M. B., B. S. ...	46	...	46	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second M. B., B. S. ...	125	...	125	82	...	82	2	...	2	2	...	2
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	27	...	27	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examination	25	...	25	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(1) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.												
Matriculation ...	5,372	474	5,846	3,062	270	3,332	54	6	60	41	1	42

* Appearing from a recognised institution.

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concld*.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—*concld*.												
School Final or School Leaving.	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European High school	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate.	10	...	10	9	...	9	1	...	1	1	...	1
(2) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.												
Cambridge Junior ...	26	...	26	20	...	20	11	...	11	10	...	10
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	17,689	1	17,690	12,868	...	12,868	489	57	546	417	31	448
Vernacular Middle ...	(*a*)5,974	215	6,189	(*b*)5,030	79	5,109	(*c*)178	77	255	(*d*)161	(*e*)63	224
(3) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.												
Upper Primary ...	42,278	...	42,278	35,610	...	35,610	2,022	10	2,032	1,688	2	1,690
Lower Primary ...	91,170	...	91,170	68,375	...	68,375	9,350	...	9,350	7,243	...	7,243
(4) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.												
For teachers' certificate :—												
Vernacular, Higher	232	39	271	202	7	209	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower	1,090	234	1,324	857	69	926	107	1	108	104	...	104
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	65	...	65	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	65	...	65	39	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools †	(*f*)72	1	73	54	...	54	...	..	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	638	...	638	547	..	547	30	...	30	30	...	30
At Commercial schools	306	...	306	238	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	43	33	..	33
At other schools†† ...	64	...	64	57	...	57	14	...	14	8	...	8

* *i.e.*, Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes Survey schools.

†† The results of Madrasas and Sanskrit Tols are shown in Chapter VIII.

(*a*) Includes 4,393 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*b*) Includes 1,152 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(*c*) Includes 114 candidates from M. E. schools.

(*d*) Includes 8 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

[illegible] appeared for the M. E. examination.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural are

Types of institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
FOR MALES.								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	103	24,774	103	24,774
Middle Schools	...	...	367	50,212	349	42,032	716	92,244
Primary Schools	...	...	2,859	174,228	15,006	517,659	17,865	691,887
Training Schools	59	1,314	...	...	3	55	62	1,369
Agricultural Schools... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other schools	12	891	1	34	270	9,060	283	9,985
Total ...	71	2,205	3,227	224,474	15,731	593,580	19,029	820,259
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	...	...	3	350	9	1,815	12	2,165
Primary Schools	...	...	129	5,443	1,567	39,061	1,696	44,504
Training Schools	2	81	...	...	5	111	7	192
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	1	53	1	53
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	5	231	5	231
Total ..	2	81	132	5,793	1,587	41,271	1,721	47,145
Grand Total for all recognized Institutions.	73	2,286	3,359	230,267	17,318	634,851	20,750	867,404
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,915	56,597
For Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	4,709
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,112	61,306
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,862	928,710

in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Direct and indirect Expenditure on Institutions.				Number of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,83,037	1,422	7,69,180	9,53,639	...	...	1,255	1,255
28,751	9,92,544	8,44,623	18,65,918	...	2,312	1,959	4,271
5,140	31,42,106	11,27,056	42,74,302	...	7,345	20,403	27,748
2,13,945	...	5,481	2,19,426	82	...	10	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,22,147	1,717	2,20,997	3,44,861	16	3	515	534
5,53,020	41,37,789	29,67,337	76,58,146	98	9,660	24,142	33,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,310	11,919	39,487	64,716	...	18	108	126
3,634	2,32,661	37,879	2,74,174	...	231	1,782	2,013
34,159	...	6,283	40,442	7	...	16	23
360	...	840	1,200	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,376	...	5,550	7,926	...	...	16	16
53,839	2,44,580	90,039	3,88,458	7	249	1,924	2,180
6,06,859	43,82,369	30,57,376	80,46,604	105	9,909	26,066	36,080
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district in the province of Bihar in 1937-38.

District.	Total Indian population.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	955,179	890,119	1,845,298	78,900	12,978	91,878	8·3	1·5	5·0	4·6
Gaya ...	1,193,607	1,194,790	2,388,397	69,008	9,164	78,172	5·8	·8	3·3	3·05
Shahabad ...	999,088	994,382	1,993,470	77,692	6,033	83,725	7·8	·6	4·2	3·8
Total for Patna Division.	3,147,874	3,079,291	6,227,165	225,600	28,175	253,775	7·1	·9	4·0	3·8
Saran ...	1,219,975	1,266,356	2,486,331	81,075	5,003	86,078	6·6	·4	3·5	3·3
Champaran ...	1,080,867	1,064,650	2,145,517	46,602	5,891	52,493	4·3	·6	2·4	2·3
Muzaffarpur ...	1,443,658	1,497,114	2,940,772	75,367	8,357	83,724	5·2	·6	2·8	2·6
Darbhanga ...	1,570,880	1,595,073	3,165,953	82,835	10,099	92,934	5·3	·6	2·9	2·8
Total for Tirhut Division.	5,315,380	5,423,193	10,738,573	285,879	29,350	315,229	5·4	·5	2·9	2·8
Monghyr ...	1,145,522	1,141,130	2,286,652	70,080	9,648	79,728	6·1	·8	3·5	3·3
Bhagalpur ..	1,130,528	1,104,018	2,234,546	63,136	9,676	72,812	5·6	·9	3·3	3·1
Purnea ...	1,129,635	1,056,809	2,186,444	53,853	10,313	64,166	4·8	1·0	2·9	2·8
Santal Parganas	1,025,776	1,025,367	2,051,143	51,990	6,696	58,686	5·0	·7	2·8	2·7
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	4,431,461	4,327,324	8,758,785	239,059	36,333	275,392	5·4	·8	3·1	3·01
Hazaribagh ...	751,821	765,277	1,517,098	31,696	3,947	35,643	4·2	·5	2·3	2·02
Ranchi ...	776,776	789,743	1,566,519	52,541	14,708	67,249	6·8	1·9	4·3	4·2
Palamau ...	409,754	408,940	818,694	18,297	2,480	20,777	4·5	·6	2·5	2·5
Manbhum ...	939,372	870,359	1,809,731	59,677	7,238	66,915	6·4	·8	3·7	3·3
Singhbhum ...	468,819	460,016	928,835	30,174	4,272	34,446	6·4	·9	3·7	3·3
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	3,346,542	3,294,335	6,640,877	192,385	32,645	225,030	5·7	1·0	3·4	3·1
GRAND TOTAL...	16,241,257	16,124,143	32,365,400	942,923	126,503	1,069,426	5·9	·7	3·3	3·09

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, primary Urdu schools, Tols and primary Sanskrit schools in Bihar for the official year 1937-38.

Particulars.		Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "special schools".	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions".	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	...	37	58	95
	for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	males ...	...	3,098	2,940	6,038
	females ..	...	11	35	46
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	...	46,787	500	47,287
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	...	63	...	63
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	...	283	...	283
6. Fees	,,	...	596	...	596
7. Other sources	,,	...	1,08,203	34,011	1,42,214
8. Total expenditure	,,	...	1,55,932	34,511	1,90,443
PRIMARY URDU SCHOOLS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	2,222	...	253	2,475
	for females ...	642	...	72	714
2. Pupils	males ...	64,048	...	6,121	70,169
	females ...	20,718	...	2,024	22,742
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	11,983	...	...	11,983
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	2,95,198	...	...	2,95,198
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	72,696	...	...	72,696
6. Fees	,,	59,463	...	4,406	63,869
7. Other sources	,,	52,586	...	8,943	61,529
8. Total expenditure	,,	4,91,926	...	13,349	5,05,275
TOLS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	...	307	15	322
	for females ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils	males ...	...	10,626	336	10,962
	females ...	...	5	1	6
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	...	69,106	...	69,106
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	...	234	...	234
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	...	360	...	360
6. Fees	,,	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources	,,	...	2,33,478	4,514	2,37,992
8. Total expenditure	,,	...	3,03,178	4,514	3,07,692
PRIMARY SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.					
1. Institutions	for males ...	758	...	43	801
	for females ...	3	...	...	3
2. Pupils	males ...	22,556	...	1,039	23,595
	females ...	695	...	...	695
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs.	...	...	..	...
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	,,	1,01,516	...	...	1,01,516
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	,,	7,942	...	...	7,942
6. Fees	,,	6,279	...	116	6,395
7. Other sources	,,	19,453	...	1,919	21,372
8. Total expenditure	,,	1,35,190	...	2,033	1,37,225

APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

I.—Institutions.

Name of district.	Hindi basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	248	1,167	46	8	12	1	...	...	...	...
Gaya ...	128	1,431	35	23	8	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	263	951	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	203	987	29	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	211	707	43	28	1	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	295	1,243	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	364	1,381	55	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	267	1,166	32	18	6	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	251	1,016	43	33	8	5	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	77	509	45	62	6	2	...	7	...	...
Santal Parganas ..	84	497	11	8	12	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	71	508	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	151	1,035	17	9	1	...	..	...	...	...
Palamau ...	56	371	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	35	85	2	3	10	5	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	42	185	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Total ...	2,746	13,239	435	209	77	14	...	7	...	6

APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

I.—Institutions—*continued.*

Name of district.	Urdu basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna ...	20	223	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya ...	10	263	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	13	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	23	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champran ...	22	164	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	24	234	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	35	373	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	6	178	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	24	197	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	6	325	14	37	3	10	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	6	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	3	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	3	55	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	4	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	12	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	212	2,611	44	67	3	10	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

I.—Institutions—*contd.*

Name of district.	Bengali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Patna	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gaya	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea	14	168	5	4	17	29	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	78	351	6	2	8	1	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	3	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	140	845	1	5	4	5	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	19	119	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total ..	270	1,499	15	14	30	36	...	...	2	...

APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

I.—Institutions—*contd.*

Name of district.	Santali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX III.—Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

I.—Institutions—*concld.*

Name of district.	Oriya basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Total ...	3	32	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

II.—Scholars.

Name of district.	Hindi basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	20,029	38,206	512	73	256	24	...	...	...	...
Gaya	9,630	40,251	498	388	116	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	20,793	33,898	214	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	18,343	38,056	455	...	153	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	12,848	22,509	662	536	3	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	18,916	35,926	698	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	20,715	40,533	759	85	21	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	19,045	35,178	521	161	24	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	18,089	33,667	859	835	186	298	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	5,422	16,081	1,078	1,518	74	28	...	178	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	6,118	16,720	113	284	179	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	6,718	17,887	156	69	43	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	13,329	35,049	379	184	45	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	4,086	11,535	51	66	12	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	2,693	3,273	54	77	292	155	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	3,819	7,404	26	76	...	24	...	...	...	157
Total ...	200,593	426,173	7,035	4,352	1,405	529	...	178	...	157

Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

II.—Scholars—*contd.*

Name of district.	Urdu basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna	1,264	5,369	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	586	6,432	116	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	870	4,184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	1,708	4,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	1,324	4,450	81	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	1,334	6,496	108	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	1,888	8,639	161	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	297	4,985	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	1,136	5,423	65	233	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	354	9,275	330	645	57	167	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	556	2,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	195	2,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	345	1,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	271	1,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	448	1,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	70	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12,646	69,708	905	1,118	57	167	...	...	...	...

Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

II.—Scholars—*contd.*

Name of district.	Bengali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Patna ...	202	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Gaya	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	204	109	23	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	160	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	952	5,334	77	60	374	514	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	5,341	11,876	61	14	96	28	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	356	42	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	250	229	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	10,224	32,710	15	191	103	126	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	1,954	5,299	35	108	40	78	...	...	39	...
Total ...	19,813	55,899	223	417	613	746	...	...	48	...

Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

II.—Scholars—*contd.*

Name of district.	Santali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Oriya.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...	...	27	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	27	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statistics of Primary Schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

II.—Scholars—*concld.*

Name of district.	Oriya basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.	
	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.	U. P.	L. P.
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	277	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...
Total ...	277	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...

Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

Name of district.	Hindi basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	Schools.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	75	10,318	54	1,215	13	341	...	...	1	2
Gaya	19	2,600	33	656	6	56	...	...	...	..
Shahabad ...	75	9,529	33	658	1	2	...	...	...	...
Saran	56	5,916	55	568	6	55	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	53	6,082	38	553	3	11	...	...	..	...
Muzaffarpur ...	87	10,192	54	650	1	3	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	89	10,750	72	1,242	4	18	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	87	10,319	44	900	6	51	...	...	..	...
Bhagalpur ...	68	5,575	29	399	9	239	...	.	...	...
Purnea ...	6	806	28	1,247	13	413	..	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	23	2,317	12	106	15	216	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	11	1,520	13	294	3	80	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	51	9,179	8	177	3	76	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	20	2,301	12	177	2	21	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	9	729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	10	2,017	3	103	2	15	...	...	1	57
Total ...	739	90,150	488	8,945	87	1,597	...	...	2	59

Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

Name of district.	Urdu basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Bengali.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	Schools.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.
—	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna	8	910	8	546	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	1	43	3	153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	2	208	2	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	3	274	3	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	3	453	3	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	7	725	7	218	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	5	598	4	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	9	379	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea... ...	1	106	3	105	1	23	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	2	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	1	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	1	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	7	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50	4,320	35	1,519	1	23	...	...	...	...

Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

Name of district.	Bengali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Santali.		Oriya.	
	Schools.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.
—	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Patna ...	1	232	1	113	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	1	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	1	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Monghyr ..	1	31	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	6	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	1	87	5	83	11	214	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	11	1,526	9	66	6	49	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	3	314	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	3	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	48	5,185	5	300	5	110	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	9	1,021	1	1	1	57	...	...	1	18
Total ...	86	9,213	23	581	23	430	...	...	1	18

Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis, 1937-38.

Name of district.	Santali basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Oriya.	
	Schools.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.
—	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statistics of middle schools including middle classes of high schools on linguistic basis 1937-38.

Name of district.	Oriya basis.									
	Pure.		With sections.							
			Hindi.		Urdu.		Bengali.		Santali.	
	Schools.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.	Sections.	Enrolment.
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbhum ...	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in middle schools (including middle classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March 1938.

Name of district.	Hindus reading—					Muhammadans reading—				
	Hindi	Urdu	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	9,276	67	422	...	2	87	1,465	4	...	...
Gaya	6,242	44	55	...	...	79	805	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	8,753	13	2	...	...	91	645	...	...	...
Saran	6,397	151	23	...	...	170	1,003	...	...	...
Champaran ...	4,909	12	69	...	...	57	804	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	9,803	...	143	...	...	47	408	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	9,670	28	58	...	...	26	1,723	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	9,292	...	82	..	...	...	1,498	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	5,493	5	234	...	...	46	358	...	...	...
Purnea ...	3,695	9	1,376	...	...	102	1,504	517	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	1,853	...	1,620	...	...	75	142	193	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	2,630	5	401	...	...	58	488	9	...	...
Ranchi ...	1,983	...	418	...	...	92	296	4	...	...
Palamau ..	1,862	...	21	...	..	60	249	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	934	7	4,822	...	...	18	223	123	...	...
Singhbhum ...	1,585	75	1,766	...	311	28	584	56	...	6
Total ...	84,387	416	11,512	...	313	1,036	12,195	906	...	6

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in middle schools (including middle classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March 1938—*concld.*

Name of district.	Christians reading—					Non-Christian aborigines reading—				
	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna	64	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	22	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	507	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	15	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	19	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	1	...	...	..	...	15	...	3	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	962	...	142	902	...	350	...	158	187	...
Hazaribagh ...	247	...	9	...	...	72	...	...	...	...
Ranchi ...	5,817	...	18	...	...	1,004	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	172	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	50	1	74	...	...	27	...	116	...	...
Singhbhum ...	180	7	10	...	8	1,147	...	133	...	10
Total ...	8,120	15	264	902	8	2,748	...	410	187	10

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and non-Christians aborigines in Upper Primary Schools (including Upper Primary classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March 1938.

Name of district.	Hindus reading—					Muhammadans reading—				
	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	18,632	190	257	...	9	160	2,207	4	...	...
Gaya	11,836	63	116	...	...	250	1,252	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	19,986	43	1	...	...	523	240	...	...	...
Saran	11,464	133	85	...	...	619	1,963	...	...	...
Champaran ...	9,125	51	3	...	...	285	1,391	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	17,961	12	...	...	...	82	738	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	20,019	40	72	...	...	127	2,382	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	17,629	...	228	...	...	17	818	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	17,076	10	167	...	...	286	1,649	1	...	...
Purnea ...	8,255	13	1,776	...	...	268	3,005	798	..	...
Santal Parganas ...	4,589	3	4,224	...	...	262	763	679	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	6,098	14	391	...	...	487	3	2	...	...
Ranchi	4,357	...	284	...	...	441	724	7	...	...
Palamau ...	3,664	...	73	...	...	196	272	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	2,385	13	9,245	...	...	110	581	279	...	...
Singhbhum ...	2,239	95	2,084	...	462	54	283	70	...	20
Total ...	175,315	680	19,006	...	471	4,167	18,619	1,840	...	20

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in Upper Primary Schools (including Upper Primary classes of High schools) reading different languages on 31st March 1938.

Name of district.	Christians reading—					Non-Christian aborigines reading—				
	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna	28	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8	1	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	67	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Saran	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	164	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Monghyr ...	99	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	..
Bhagalpur ...	81	...	6	...	...	109	...	...	...	...
Purnea ...	67	...	9	...	...	94	...	9	28	...
Santal Parganas ...	547	1	203	405	...	831	...	913	749	...
Hazaribagh ...	158	...	2	...	...	324	...	...	..	...
Ranchi... ...	5,999	...	4	...	...	2,108	...	...	...	...
Palamau ...	93	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	28	1	181	...	...	39	...	693	...	...
Singhbhum ...	463	1	7	...	8	2,299	...	278	...	61
Total ...	7,813	6	424	405	8	6,065	1	1,893	777	61

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in Lower Primary schools (including Lower Primary classes of High schools if any,) reading different languages on 31st March 1938

Name of district.	Hindus reading—					Muhammadans reading—				
	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	37,122	293	79	...	...	932	5,153	1	...	...
Gaya	39,824	129	18	...	...	1,272	6,768	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	32,585	174	...	...	...	1,104	4,010	...	...	...
Saran	47,585	511	...	...	...	1,913	3,667	...	...	...
Champaran ...	22,471	68	...	...	...	1,735	4,684	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur ...	36,533	115	..	...	...	481	7,119	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	40,091	17	...	...	...	378	8,681	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	33,349	...	109	...	...	85	5,146	...	..	...
Bhagalpur ...	32,012	40	204	...	...	456	5,934	...	...	...
Purnea... ...	15,765	102	3,709	...	...	1,353	12,229	2,721	...	...
Santal Parganas ...	9,968	15	6,306	...	...	891	2,702	1,206	...	...
Hazaribagh ...	14,995	...	42	...	...	1,276	2,580	...	...	...
Ranchi	9,022	...	187	...	...	905	2,031	4	...	...
Palamau ...	9,468	...	...	...	...	634	1,162	...	...	...
Manbhum ...	2,508	24	28,322	...	...	352	1,925	1,149	...	...
Singhbhum ...	3,217	1	4,161	...	1,359	58	624	130	...	3
Total ...	386,515	1,489	43,137	...	1,359	13,825	74,415	5,211	...	3

Statement showing the number of Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians and non-Christian aborigines in Lower Primary schools (including Lower Primary classes of High schools if any,) reading different languages on 31st March 1938.

Name of district.	Christians reading—					Non-Christian aborigines reading—				
	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Bengali.	Santali.	Oriya.
—	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Patna	10	2	8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	7	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	139	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...
Saran	41	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran ...	479	...	...	...	...	462	...	.	...	...
Muzaffarpur ..	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr .	83	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	51	...	2	...	...	628	..	...	...	...
Purnea ...	9	...	53	...	...	147	3	8	297	...
Santal Parganas ...	398	...	470	672	..	5,141	1	4,494	8,514	...
Hazaribagh ...	103	...	...	...	...	1,525	...	...	...	...
Ranchi... ...	15,659	...	1	...	...	9,304	...	12	...	...
Palamau ...	621	...	...	...	..	776	...	...	...	..
Manbhum ...	121	...	54	...	...	251	2	3,023	...	...
Singhbhum ...	506	1	40	...	14	4,477	..	1,044	...	96
Total ...	18,251	3	628	672	14	24,294	6	8,581	8,811	96

BGP(DPI) 51—716—29-9-1939—NMD and others.